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SHANMUKHAM CLAIMS:

GHOST OF SCALING DOWN FINALLY LAID

80 Million Dole In Three Years

HIGHLIGHTS OF INDO-BRITISH AGREEMENT

U. K. To Supply 15 Million Pounds Dollar Exchange In First Year

NEW DELHI, July 15 (UPI): **"Taking all factors into consideration, and also the International Monetary Fund, I am satisfied that on the question of convertibility we have secured a satisfactory agreement which will enable us to adquately meet the anticipated deficit in our balance of payments with hard currency countries during the next twelve months."**

This note of optimism was struck by Shri Shanmukham Chetty, Minister for Finance, Government of India, at the press conference held this afternoon, while explaining the recent London negotiations relating to Sterling Balances.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty emphasised that during the negotiations the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Strafford Cripps, made no suggestion for scaling down the balances. "It can now be claimed that the ghost of scaling down has been finally laid", said Mr. Chetty.

Shanmukham Explains Agreement

NEW DELHI, July 15 (A.P.I.) : The Finance Minister, Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, at a press conference today announced details of the agreement on sterling balances.

The main features of the agreement are:—

It has been agreed with the U. K. Government that a sum of hundred million pounds (Rs. 132 crores) should be paid in full and final settlement for all the military stores and installations located in India, which were the property of the U. K. Government. The book value of these assets was of the order of 375 millions (Rs. 500 crores).

TAPERING ANNUITY

In regard to pensions payable in U. K. the annual liability is of the order of six and quarter millions or Rs. 8 crores. It has been decided to pay the U. K. Government 147 and half millions (Rs. 197 crores) and purchase from them a tapering annuity, starting with £ 6,300,000 this year and gradually falling to nothing in sixty years.

In respect of the liability of the provinces, the payment on this account has been agreed to twenty and half million (Rs. 27 crores).

3 YEARS' AGREEMENT

On the question of the utilisation of the remaining sterling balances, an agreement has been arrived at for a period of three years. During this period, U. K. will release a sum of 80 million pounds, in addition to which India will carry forward the unspent balance in account no 1 of 80 million out of the previous releases. The total available foreign exchange for these three years, over and above the current earnings by exports, will be 160 million pounds or Rs. 213 crores.

DOLLAR REQUIREMENTS

On the question of Dollar requirements, it has been agreed that for the first year the U. K will make available 15 million pounds for conversion in any currency. Besides, under recent agreements made by the U. K., several countries, the more important of which from India's point of view are Switzerland and Sweden, have become soft currency areas.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty emphasised that during the negotiations the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Cripps, made no suggestion for scaling down the balances. "It can now be claimed that the Ghost of scaling down has been finally laid", said Mr. Chetty.

The total remaining Sterling balances after the various adjustments are carried out are estimated at 800 million sterling.

An interest of 78 per cent will accrue on the blocked balances.

INDIA'S EXCHANGE RESOURCES

Answering questions, the Finance Minister explained that the sum of £ 160 million (Rs. 213 crores) to be released from the Sterling balances during the next three years did not by any means represent all the foreign exchange resources of India. Current Indian exports and other gains were of the order of Rs. 500 crores every year. Computed thus, India's buying capacity would be more than Rs. 1,700 crores in the next three years. If in the coming years, Indian exports were more, than her exchange resources would also increase.

BALANCE FROM LAST YEAR

Asked how much of the Sterling released during the past one year — covering the two six-months agreements — had actually been utilised, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, a member of the Sterling Delegation, explained that out of the £ 83 million made available for release, there had resulted at the end of the period a surplus of £ 80 million. This meant that only £ 3 million out of the Sterling balances available for release had been utilised.

The Finance Minister, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, answering another question on the same point said that import control in the past had been exercised only to restrict imports of consumer goods in the interests of India's economy. There had never been any control in regard to import of capital goods and machinery.

INDUSTRIALISTS MUST GO AHEAD

Asked how he would reconcile the fact that while on the one hand there was a general clamour in the country for more releases of sterling, on the other hand the balances made available for use in the past had not been utilised fully, the Finance Minister stated: "It all means that our industrialists must go ahead with their plans". He was satisfied that India would get help from the British in the matter of imports of machinery.

Now the Government were going to set trade organisation in Britain so that they could be in better touch with all the manufacturers and businessmen and enable the country to obtain machinery and goods at reasonable prices and during a reasonable period of time.

The Finance Minister claimed that Government had never refused exchange resources for the import of capital goods and machinery either from the sterling or dollar areas.

GOVT. WILL ACT

Asked whether it was true that prices of capital goods were higher in Britain than in the Dollar countries, the Finance Minister said it was not correct. In any case, if capital goods were available at lower prices in the Dollar areas, his department would not refuse Dollar exchange for the purpose. Further, if it could be shown that British manufacturers of capital goods were charging higher prices from India than from other countries, the Government would take up the matter with the British Board of Trade.

Background Of Negotiations

Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, Minister for Finance, in a statement at a press conference today on London negotiations relating to Sterling Balances said:

"I am glad to have this opportunity to explain the terms and implications of the agreements which were reached in London between the British Government and the Government of India as a result of the Deputation to the United Kingdom of a Delegation, which I had the honour to lead. On a previous occasion at the press conference held on the 22nd August, 1947, I explained the genesis and the nature of the Sterling Balances. It would be useful to recapitulate this briefly, so that you might understand the background of the negotiations. India has always held Sterling in the United Kingdom as part of her currency reserve. The pattern of our trade and our balance of payment position necessitated in the past the maintenance of a

(Continued on Page 7)

GANDHI MEMORIAL STAMPS

MAHATMA GANDHI 2 OCT 1869 30 JAN 1948
1½ a s
INDIA POSTAGE
MAHATMA GANDHI 2 OCT 1869 30 JAN 1948
3½ a s
INDIA POSTAGE
MAHATMA GANDHI 2 OCT 1869 30 JAN 1948
12 a s
INDIA POSTAGE
MAHATMA GANDHI 2 OCT 1869 30 JAN 1948
10 R s
INDIA POSTAGE

For the first time in India's postal history, Indian Postal Stamps will bear the effigy of an Indian—and the greatest of them all—when the Gandhi Memorial Stamps come out on August 15, 1948.

Post Offices will be open on Independence Day to sell nearly three crore and fifteen lakhs stamps in four denominations.

1½ as. for inland letters; 3½ as. for surface mail; 12 as. for air mail and 10 Rs.

The stamps have been printed in Switzerland by photogravure process and their total value will be Rs. 75,00,000.

London Agreement At A Glance

LONDON, July 15. (Reuter): The following are the highlights of the agreements between Britain and India on India's sterling balance signed in London on July 9, and published today:

In view of the current level of the balance in India's number 1 account, no further transfers from number 2 to number 1 account will take place in the twelve months ending July 30, 1949.

Maximum transfers from number 2 to number 1 account of 40 million sterling in each of the two ensuing years. But no transfers unless the balance on the number 1 account at the end of any month is less than 60 million sterling.

India's net drawings of hard currencies from the central reserves in the twelve months ending July 30, 1948 will not exceed the equivalent of £15,000,000.

Hard currency drawings in the ensuing two years will be negotiated later.

India will pay £100,000,000 for defence stores and fixed assets taken over by the Government of undivided India on April 1, 1947. This payment will be a full and final settlement for the Governments of both India and Pakistan.

Sterling pension obligations of the Dominion of India will be capitalised at £147,605,125 and those of the provinces of India at £20,516,341.

Britain will help India to obtain imports, including nonferrous metals, cotton and plywood.

Field Day For Rioters In Italy

STRIKERS SEIZE RADIO STATIONS, OCCUPY FACTORIES AND OVERTURN RAIL WAGONS

ROME, July 15 (Reuter) : Rioters seized radio stations, occupied factories, overturned railway wagons and kidnapped a General and a Colonel in Italy today, when 7,000,000 workers staged a general strike over the attempted killing of Communist leader Palmiro Togliatti, whose condition improved after a quiet night.

Main disturbances today were in the northern centres of Genoa, Venice and Turin.

Strikers occupied a Venice broadcasting station and at nearby Marghera cut the main road, overturned railway wagons and seized an Army General and Colonel, who were motoring to Venice.

Later they tried to seize Marghera's petrol storage tanks, and police reinforcements were sent to check the violence.

Communists seized another radio station at Genoa, and in Turin took over factories, locking technical and managerial staffs in their offices.

Three people, including a policeman, were shot and wounded in Bari when police forcibly cleared away a roadblock set up to prevent non-striking Christian Democrat workers reaching their factories.

In the capital, a crowd of 20,000 in the Piazza Esedra roared their approval of a proposal to send a delegation to President Luigi Einaudi to demand the resignation of Catholic Premier Alcide de Gasperi's Government.

Italy's No. 2 Communist, Signor Luigi Longo, speaking in front of a huge photograph of Togliatti, told the crowd: "We must mount guard. The Government has turned to assassination. This was the direct result of Signor De Gasperi's policy in trying to outlaw the Communist Party".

TALKS WITH PREMIER

Signor Giuseppe di Vittorio, Secretary of the Communist — led General Confederation of Labour, and other Trade Union leaders had a two-hour interview with the Premier this afternoon. Informed circles thought it "hopeful" that they did not ask the Premier to resign.

Eleven police were wounded in severe fighting that broke out when workers tried to occupy the Motta Sweet Works in Milan.

The workers disarmed some of the police but reinforcements with tear gas cleared the streets.

The Workers were eventually allowed to occupy the factory on promises that no damage would be done to installations.

Three other persons including two police were wounded in fighting round the Bassi Electrical Works.

TOLL OF DACCA POLICE STRIKE

DACCA, July 15 (API): Out of the eight constables, who were admitted to hospital with bullet injuries in an incident arising out of yesterday's police strike, two succumbed to their injuries last night, bringing the total number of constables killed to four.

In all, 109 constables were arrested in connection with the incident, of whom one was found to be suffering from bullet injuries and removed to hospital.

A number of constables did not turn up for duty today and there were no traffic policemen on the streets. Constables, were, however on duty at the Treasury, courts, Imperial Bank and the Secretariat buildings.

STRAY PAKISTANIS ON ARAB FRONT

TEL AVIV, July 15 (Reuter)—A Jewish military spokesman said today "stray Pakistanis have been reported fighting with Arab forces in Northern Palestine, although there was no evidence they were fighting together in an organised unit."

So far Israeli troops have not taken any prisoners or made any direct contact with any Pakistan unit, he added.

DAMASCUS REPORT

DAMASCUS, July 15 (Reuter)—Reliable Arab sources there said today no Pakistani troops were fighting in Northern Palestine.

'SPITFIRES' STRIKE AT RED GUERILLAS

SINGAPORE, July 15. (Reuter). Britain today ordered reinforcements from Hong Kong to go to the aid of troops combating the Communist guerillas two months' old terror in Malaya.

Headquarters of the Far East Land Forces announced that the first battalion of the Inniskilling Fusiliers would move into Singapore, where sweeping emergency measures, amounting practically to rule by decree, were approved two days ago to safeguard the island from the terrorist wave.

Today rocket firing Royal Air Force 'Spitfires' swept into action in two blows against the jungle guerillas.

They struck at a band of guerillas attacking a jungle camp north-east of Kuala Lumpur and then moved against a clearing, believed to be a terrorist hidout, about 35 miles north-east of the town. They scored a direct hit on a hut in the clearing.

JAMAICA'S DEMAND FOR SELF-GOVT.

LONDON, July 15 (Reuter). William Alexander Bustamanete, head of the Jamaican Labour Party, who is in Britain to demand greater self-Government for Jamaica, was received by the King at Buckingham Palace today.

BHANSALI ON HIS FAST UNTO DEATH

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, July 15.

"Death alone if God wishes would bring change of heart and atrocities that are being perpetrated on women in Hyderabad will stop" said Prof. Bhansali to Mr. Kannamwar President Nagpur P.C.C. who met him this evening at Bajajwadi, Wardha where he is fasting unto death. It is revealed M. K. Mashruwala is in correspondence with Mr. Laik Ali in this connection and if Hyderabad Government does not permit free movements to Prof. Bhansali, nothing could persuade him to break fast.

LONDON REACTION ON STERLING SETTLEMENT

LONDON, July 15 (Reuter): "Besides obtaining favourable terms, India has got them without giving Britain any settlement on the question of scaling down. Britain was expected to raise this before throwing away these two important bargaining counters.

India has thus two birds in the hand, while Britain has only one in the bush—and a highly dubious one, despite Sir Stafford Cripps' reply to Mr. Churchill that, in the eventual settlement, "everything is open on both sides".

ITALIAN PARLIAMENT SUSPENDED

ROME, July 15 U.P.A.) : The Italian Parliament was suspended in mid-session tonight when Communist and other leftist members began reading newspapers while Interior Minister Mario Scelba attacked them for condoning public disorders.

Christian Democrat Giovanni Gronchi, Chamber President, walked out of the hall in disgust when the Communists refused to stop reading. Scelba talking and the Government members left.

CHURCHILL THREATENS:

COUNTER-CLAIM AGAINST INDIA

Cripps Explains Sterling Balances Agreement

SAYS IT DOES NOT PREJUDICE CLAIMS OF BOTH PARTIES

LONDON, July 15, (Reuter): Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said today that there was nothing in the Anglo-Indian agreement on Sterling Balances, details of which he gave the House of Commons, which would prejudge the eventual settlement.

Mr. Winston Churchill, leader of the Opposition, had said that at the end of the war Britain was said to owe India about 1,200 million Sterling as a result of defending her from invasion and conquest by Japan. "It had always been kept open that we should have the right to put any counter-claim for the Defence Services in saving these 400 million people from being ravaged, pillaged and slaughtered as they would otherwise to a large extent have been," Mr. Churchill said. "Have we, in what has now been concluded, kept open until 1951 the full freedom of reviewing this question—the main question—of what is called Sterling Balances, which is a euphemism for British debts? Is that position open and can it be raised and examined "de novo" in the year 1951?

"OPEN ON BOTH SIDES"

Sir Stafford Cripps replied: "I have already said that any arrangement we have been able to make does not in any way pre-judge the eventual settlement. Everything is open on both sides".

Mr. Churchill: "Even the fundamental issue of paying off the services rendered to India against the aid which was given in the war?

Sir Stafford: "Any argument which the British Government wishes to put forward is open".

UNREQUITED EXPORTS

Asked by Mr. Walter Fletcher, Conservative, what the agreement meant in terms of unrequited British exports, Sir Stafford replied that a maximum of 80 million Sterling would be drawn over the three years.

Mr. James Hutchison (Conservative), asked if the talks with Pakistan would be limited to Sterling Balances or cover a wider field such as the supply of raw jute to Britain.

Sir Stafford replied that they would cover the whole question of materials, Sterling Balances and finance.

Answering further questions about today's agreement Sir Stafford said the rate of interest would be exactly the same as hitherto.

PENSIONERS AND INCOME-TAX

Mr. Richard Butler (Conservative), said there was anxiety by pensioners living outside India about the possible taxation under Indian law of their pensions by the Indian Government. Sir Stafford replied that this matter was raised with the Government of India. It was understood that if they should wish to impose Indian income-tax on these pensions which had hitherto enjoyed exemption he had no indication that the Indian Government thought of doing so—there would be consultation to avoid inconvenience or hardship to the individual pensioner.

Oliver Crosthwaite-Eyre (Conservative) said the Chancellor had now made available to other countries from Sterling Balances in the first six months of this year £530 million including working balances against £156 million for the whole of last year.

Would this be the final drain on these balances for the current year?

The Chancellor replied that he did not know of any cases this year beyond that of Pakistan. He could not accept the figures quoted by Mr. Crosthwaite-Eyre.

BURMA CABINE RESIGNS

President Asks Them Continue Till Elections Next Year

RANGOON, July 15 (Reuter): The Burmese Cabinet tonight tendered its resignation which was accepted by President Sao Shwe Thaik, who asked them to remain in office until elections early next year.

This follows today's earlier announcement that four Burmese Ministers had asked to resign to take Commissions in the Burmese Army, presumably to fight the Communist insurgents.

The Ministers were Saw San Po Thin, Minister for Karen Affairs, Mahn Win Maung, Public Works and Communications Minister, U Nyo Tun, Information Minister and Bo Setn H. Hman, Minister without Portfolio.

8 a.m.
breakfast time
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Wanted a Stenographer capable of neat work. Apply Box No. 9126 "Bombay Chronicle."

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Unfailing herb for Hysteria Epilepsy and fits smelling of the herb only once at the time of attack kills the germ. A black dead snail measuring about 1-1/4 inches in length comes out of the nose and the patient is cured for ever. Mahatma Udasi Baba, Santa Niwas, P. O. Chitrakot U. P. (9195)

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For Loans on reasonable terms please contact Mr. G. S. Monga, (A) Post Box No. 119, Baroda. (9141)

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Wanted Agents for Thambul Tablets required by every Pan Beeda Shop and Household. S. V. A. Nilayam, Alur (Bellary). (9192)

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PUBLIC NOTICES

SECRETARY, WEST PUNJAB AND N. W. F. P. JOINT PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, LAHORE

INVITES APPLICATIONS for under-mentioned posts (temporary in the first instance with prospects of being made permanent) in West Punjab P.W.D. (Electricity Branch) on prescribed forms (Obtainable free) accompanied by Treasury or M. O. receipt for Rs. 5/- (war service candidates pay no fee and if serving overseas may apply on plain paper giving full details if prescribed forms not available.) SEPARATE APPLICATIONS WITH SEPARATE FEE REQUIRED FOR EACH CATEGORY OF POST. LAST DATE 16TH AUGUST, 1948. Eligibility: No restriction of nationality or domicile but adequate knowledge of English essential. Pay as mentioned in each case is subject to revision on recommendations of Pakistan Pay Commission. Age limit prescribed in each case relaxable in favour of Governments servants. Further particular on application. When asking for forms candidates must specify name of post. Posts: (a) TWELVE ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, (b) ONE RESIDENT ENGINEER (STEAM STATION), (c) ONE RESIDENT ENGINEER (HYDRO-ELECTRIC STATION), (d) ONE RESIDENT ENGINEER, (DIESEL OIL GENERATING STATION) (e) FOUR ASSISTANT RESIDENT ENGINEERS (DIESEL OIL GENERATING STATION) Qualification Common to (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e). A degree diploma or certificate mentioned in application is A to Punjab Service of Engineers, (Electricity Branch) Rules, 1939, or Corporate membership of either the Institution of Mechanical Engineers or Electrical Engineers, London or a pass in parts 'A' and 'B' of Associate Membership Examination of Institution of Engineers, India, or a pass in Graduateship examination of Institution of Electrical Engineers, London, Additional qualifications and conditions - (a) ASSISTANT ENGINEERS. Training Electrical firms of repute and experience in operation maintenance and construction of H. T. and L. T. distribution lines and sub-station preferred. Age not more than 30 years on 1st August 1948. Pay Rs. 250-25-550/25-750 P. M. (b) RESIDENT ENGINEER (STEAM STATION). (i) First Class certificate of competency under Indian Boilers 1923, with adequate training. (ii) About 10 years experience in a Steam Turbine Power Station with generating plant of capacity not less than 10,000 KW (iii) Ability to guide staff and conversance with operation and maintenance of Boiler Plant Turbine Generating Switchgear and Auxiliaries, Age: Preferably 30 to 45 years. Pay: Rs. 625-40-1025/50-1275 P. M.(c) RESIDENT ENGINEER (HYDRO-ELECTRIC STATION) (i) Training in Construction Works. (ii) About 10 years experience of Electrical Engineering including 5 years of design and construction in big Hydro Electric Power Station. Age: Preferably 30 to 35 years. Pay. Rs. 625-40-1025/50-1275 P. M. (d) and (e) ONE RESIDENT ENGINEER AND 4 ASSISTANT RESIDENT ENGINEERS (DIESEL OIL GENERATING STATION). (i) About 10 and 5 years experience respectively in Diesel Oil generating plant. Age. Preferably 30 to 45 years. Pay: Rs. 625-40-1025/50-1275 P. M. for (d) and Rs. 375-30-525/40-685/40-925 P. M. for (e), (f) SIX SHIFT ENGINEERS. Qualification (i) First class certificate of competency under Indian Boilers Act, 1923. (ii) Candidates having recognised Electrical Engineering Degree preferred. (iii) About 5 years experience as Shift Engineer in a Steam Turbine Power Station with capacity not less than 10.000 KW (iv) Must be conversant with operation and maintenance of Boiler and Plant Turbine Generator and Switchgear. Age: Preferably not more than 35 years. Pay: Rs. 150-15-225/15-33 P. M.

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MATHERAN LIGHT RAILWAY

THE MATHERAN (Hill) Light Railway, running between Neral and Matheran, has been acquired by the Government of India and is now worked by the G.I.P. Railway as a part of its system from 1st April 1948.

The public is requested to address all correspondence relating to the Matheran Light Railway to the Chief Traffic Manager of the G.I.P. Railway, Bombay.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(643)

G.I.P. RLY—TENDERS

THE DY. GENERAL MANAGER (Grainshops), G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V.T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 p.m. on 27-7-48 for the supply of Groundnut Oil at the Railway Grainshops on the Poona Division. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office or from the Asstt. Controller, Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway, at Poona.

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G. I. P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invites Tenders for the purchase of serviceable, damaged and completely unserviceable empty kerosene oil tins made of bright and black sheets available at 'General' Stores Depot, Lower Parel of this Railway. Form obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13 at Re. 1|-|- per copy, not refundable. Money order or cash only. Closing date 6th August, 1948.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO ALL OWNERS OF PETROL DRIVEN MOTOR VEHICLES MOTOR BOATS OF THE BOMBAY REGION

Issue of Basic ration in respect of motor cars, motor cycles, motor boats and Transport Vehicles, i.e. Goods Trucks and Delivery vans, will be done at the NORTH STAND MAIN ENTRANCE OF THE BRABOURNE STADIUM, OPPOSITE CHURCHGATE POST OFFICE, BOMBAY, and at the WESTERN INDIA AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION OFFICE, CHURCHGATE, BOMBAY, for THEIR MEMBERS ONLY, FOR MOTOR CARS AND MOTOR CYCLES, as under from 10-30 a. m. to 2-30 p.m. on working days except on Saturdays, and from 10-30 a. m. to 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays. Motorists are requested to produce Registration Certificates with H. forms on the dates mentioned below, according to the Horse Power of their cars and according to REGISTERED LADEN WEIGHT of their Goods Trucks and Delivery Vans.

PRIVATE MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLES AND MOTOR BOATS.
BASIC RATION

Category.		Date of Issue.
Below 7 Horse Power		19-7-1948
7.1 to 9	—do—	20-7-1948
9.1 to 12	—do—	21-7-1948 22-7-1948
12.1 to 19	—do—	23-7-1948
Over 19	—do—	24-7-1948 26-7-1948 27-7-1948 28-7-1948

GOODS TRUCKS AND DELIVERY VANS

Registered Laden Weight.	Date of Issue.
Upto 5,080 lbs.	19-7-1948
5.081 to 10,080 lbs.	20-7-1948
10,081 to 14,500 lbs.	21-7-1948 22-7-1948 23-7-1948
Over 14,500 lbs.	24-7-1948 26-7-1948 27-7-1948
Fleet owners (Possessing a fleet of 10 or more vehicles)	28-7-1948 29-7-1948

Owners of Transport Vehicles are requested to produce Registration Certificates and Road Permits, Part A or B, or Temporary Permits, together with an application in form H duly filled in, stating the Permit No. and Date of Expiry of Road Permit and Certificate of Fitness, on the dates mentioned above according to the REGISTERED LADEN WEIGHT.

For Municipalities, Ambulances, School Buses, Government Vehicles, Stage Carriages, and Trade Certificate Holders, applications are to be submitted to the Office of the Area Rationing Authority, Head Police Office Compound, Bombay, from 19-7-1948 to 31-7-1948, between 10-30 a.m. and 2 p.m. on week days and between 10-30 a.m. and 12 noon on Saturdays.

H forms for Basic Ration are obtainable free of charge from the Area Rationing Authority's Office Head Police Office Compound, Bombay, and Western India Automobile Association's Office.

Owners are expected to obtain their basic ration on the schedule dates, failing which, they are likely to be put to inconvenience and delay in receiving such ration later.

SUPPLEMENTARY RATION

DATES OF ISSUE OF SUPPLEMENTARY RATION FOR MOTAR CARS, MOTOR CYCLES, AND TRANSPORT VEHICLES, WILL BE NOTIFIED LATER.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Owners of Motor Vehicles will be required to sign each coupon and enter the number and make of their motor vehicles thereon, in token of having received petrol, when tendering coupons at pumps for encashment. A notice is stamped on the front page of each coupon book clearly defining the obligations of motor owners, receiving petrol against coupons. This is being done to obviate any possible chance of persons possessing coupons to which they have no right.

R. A. MUNDKUR
Capt.
Area Rationing Authority,
Bombay

Area Rationing Office,
Head Police Office,
Bombay: 15th July, 1948.

(646)

NOTICE.

EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF BURMA, NEW DELHI.

APPLICATIONS are invited for immediate appointment as Technical Officers in the Civil Aviation Department of Burma Union Government. Applicants should be qualified Ground Engineers holding A & C licences. Service required on contract for 3 years. Pay Rs. 800 per mensem from date of disembarkation at Rangoon. Arrangements are provided for provident fund, gratuity, residence, medical attendance, leave, passages and compensation for death or injury arising out of service. Service terminable on three months notice in writing by either party. Full details of terms obtainable from the undersigned. Applications should reach undersigned immediately and not later than 25th July 1948.

KYAW KHINE,
First Secretary,
Burmese Embassy,
Curzon Road, New Delhi

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PUBLIC NOTICES

THE STEEL CORPORATION OF BENGAL, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above-named Corporation will be held on MONDAY, the 16th August, 1948, at 11 a.m. at the Registered Office, 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1947.
(2) To elect Directors.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Corporation will be CLOSED from the 2nd to 16th August, 1948, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board
MARTIN BURN LTD.
Managing Agents

Calcutta, the 16th July, 1948.

(638)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited for a temporary post of a Typist-Clerk in the grade of Rs. 50-5/2-90-5-140 in the Office of the General Officer Commanding, Prohibition Guards, Bombay.
Qualification:— Matriculation
Typing Speed:— More than 35 words per minute
Age Limit:—25 years for advanced Classes and 28 for backward classes.

The scale of pay is subject to revision according to revised Pay Rules.

Applications should reach the Secretary, Provincial Prohibition Board, Old Custom House Fort, Bombay on or before 25th July, 1948.

(642)

WANTED

ONE TEMPORARY ASSISTANT BARCRO OPERATOR on Rs. 100/- p.m. plus dearness allowances. Minimum qualifications Matriculation and 5 years experience in Barcro Operation. Applications stating qualifications, experience and age should reach the Assistant Director of Personnel (Employments), The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd: Jamshedpur, BEFORE THE 1st AUGUST, 1948.

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AUCTION SALES

BOMBAL PORT TRUST RAILWAY SALE NOTICE.

Under Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890, the Bombay Port Trust Railway will sell by Public Auction, through their auctioneers, Messrs. Mistry & Co. the undermentioned goods at their Grain Depot and Stores Depot Stations on Saturday, the 31st July, at 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. respectively.

Only licensed dealers can bid for controlled goods.

The highest bidders of the controlled goods will be required to obtain permits from the authorising controllers to enable them to remove the goods from the Railway premises. Certificates of sale of controlled goods will be given at the auction by an officer of this Railway.

The goods bid for, must be removed within three days of sale, otherwise wharfage will be charged.

The Railway Administration reserves the right to withdraw any of the articles from the auction sale without previous notice.

AT GRAIN DEPOT (3 p.m.)
7 Bales F. P. Cotton.
12 E. I. Barrels.
3 Bags Castor Seed.
1 Bag masoor.
1 Bundle linseed.
8 Paylees watana dall.
15 Packages casting tubing.
203 Rails.
1 Case telegraph stores.
400 Iron casting foundation plates
1 Vacuum gauge.
1 Tent.
1 Bundle coir rope.
9 Bags mixed seeds and 1 bag dhania as sweepings.
1 Wagon load of sand.
1 Wagon load of fire bricks.
1 Wagon load of old wooden sleepers.
1 Wagon load of wooden sleepers.
1 Wagon load of fire wood.
AT STORES DEPOT (4 p.m.)
5 Wagons load of charcoal.

H. A. GAYDON,
Railway Manager.

Bombay, 8th July, 1948.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 TONS ENGLISH MAKE ROD COBBLES

M/s. GANDHI & CO. will under instructions from M/s. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan Attorneys for M/s. Khandewal Bros. Ltd. and on a/c and at risk of M/s. James Finlay & Co., Ltd. sell by Public Auction on Saturday, 17th Inst. at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) at the godown of M/s. Khandewal Bros. Ltd. at Anjirwadi, Mazagaon, Opp. Hasanabad, Estate of Liladhar Hariram:—

50 Tons Rod Cobbles English Make 4/16" and thicker arrived per s. s. Urbino, as lying in stock.
Terms: 25 p.c. cash deposit, balance in 3 days delivery in a week.

GANDHI & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of waste (hard and soft) from the India United Mills, Ltd., No. 2 and 3 Mills and will be accepted upto 4 p. m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 20th July, 1948. in their Registered Office. Tender copies can be obtained from Cotton Department, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay

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NOTICE.

BUILDING SITES Plot Nos. 67 to 72 74, 75, 77, 80, 81, 83, to 88 as per layout plan of T.S. No. 436 and 439 etc., of Block No. 12 of the Market ward close to the northern gate of Vizagapatam Harbour and most suitable for mercantile buildings, ware-houses godowns. Offices and for spacious first class residences will be sold in public auction by the undersigned from 8 a.m. onwards on 30-7-1948 near the Bus-stand. Copies of conditions of sale and layout plan will be supplied on payment of Rs. 2/- per set. They can be seen free of cost in the Municipal Office during office hours.

(Sd) B. SURYANARAYANA RAO,
Commissioner

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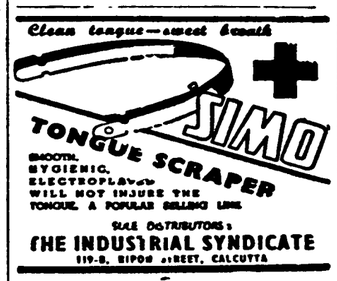
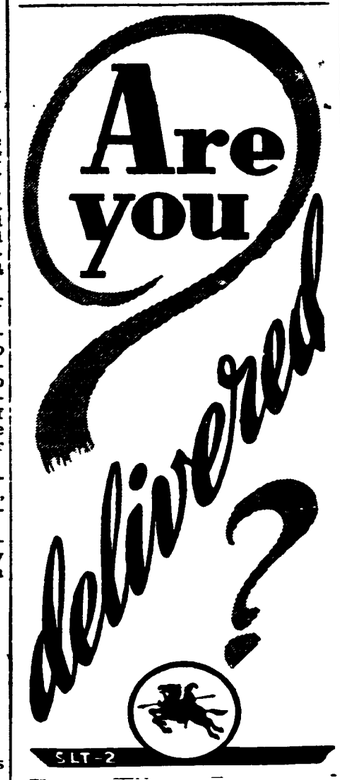
SWAMI

KEDAR NATH, M.A.

Late Principal, Dayanand Ayurveda College, Lahore, formerly Professor of Chemistry B. N. College, Patna, has got very efficacious medicines of Ayurveda from Sadhus and those of his own researches on Himalayan herbs aided by spiritual power for Cancer, T.B., Insanity, Hysteria, Epilepsy, Blood Pressure, Intestinal Ulcer, Asthma, Toncilities, Piles, Gout, Rheumatism, Female disorders, Eye diseases, etc. Please write to or see Swamiji in his Ashram at 59, Gola Mahal, Barrackpore, (W. Bengal).





IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT
THE SAFEST REPOSITORY FOR JEWELLERY, VALUABLES AND IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.
SAFE DEPOSIT LOCKERS
Available in the Bank's air conditioned vault in Apollo Street and also at its Dadar Branch

NO PARITY IN RETURN OF ABDUCTED WOMEN

Mrs. Mehta Stresses Need For Greater Co-operation From Pakistan

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Nine thousand women who had been abducted have been recovered from various parts of East Punjab and have been dispatched to their relatives in Pakistan.

As against this about 5,000 women including 1,000 old women have been sent back from Pakistan.

This information was given by Mrs Urmila Mehta, General Secretary of the All India Women's Conference, who recently returned to the City after a tour of the Punjab, during which she visited various centres engaged in the work of recovering abducted women.

NO BARTER IN HUMAN BEINGS

In an interview with a reporter of the "Bombay Chronicle" Mrs. Mehta indicated that although the work done so far in this direction was good, every effort should be made to speed up the recovery of abducted women in India. "Irrespective of the policy of Pakistan," she said, "India should strain every nerve to recover all Muslim girls and women abducted and kept in this Dominion and to send them back to their relatives. You cannot barter or higgle-haggle in a matter which concerns the life and honour of women and children. It makes no difference if they are Hindus, Sikhs or Muslims she emphasised.

As far as the work in East Punjab was concerned Mrs Mehta said that the Public and Congress workers were co-operating in the effort to recover the abducted women. The police also were helpful. Only in a few cases the abductor himself had come forward to surrender the abducted woman.

NEED FOR GREATER CO-OPERATION FROM PAKISTAN

In the case of Pakistan, however, Mrs. Mehta said there was a feeling among the workers on the Indian side that greater co-operation in efforts to recover abducted women from their side was called for. There was also a belief that girls and women belonging to the higher classes were not being returned. She also thought that there were cases where women had been sold in the tribal areas and there was little hope of these women being recovered.

Narrating the procedure of dealing with recovered women, Mrs. Mehta said that they were first brought to camps where they were kept for some time, examined medically and treated if necessary, and then sent to their respective relatives.

GLAD TO RETURN

Mrs. Mehta referred to statements that abducted women were reluctant to go back to their relatives and said the girls and women when recovered, were under the pressure of abductors. But once they were sent to camps, their attitude changed and as soon as they saw their relatives, they were pleased to go with them. A similar change in attitude had also taken place among the relatives who were sometimes reluctant to receive back the women. Citing an incident, Mrs. Mehta said in one case the husband of a recovered woman found that his wife was pregnant. At first he was dejected, but later he accepted her back

Progress In Resettlement Of Refugees

Between May 16, 1948 and June 15, 1948, 29,559 displaced persons, of whom 826 were women, were registered by the Employment Exchanges of the Indian Dominion. This means an increase of 7,529 over the previous month ending May 15, 1948. 6,882, of whom 305 were women, and involving 23,382 dependents, were placed in employment during the same period.

The total number of displaced persons registered by the Exchanges from the inception of the scheme to June 15, 1948 was 1,93,607. The number placed, during the same period, was 40,449 involving 1,61,869 dependents.

In the East Punjab, arrangements were made for the Employment Service Organisation to assist the Provincial Government in their schemes to restrict the supply of free rations to unemployable displaced persons and those for whom employment is not available. Intensive efforts to persuade displaced persons living in refugee camps to take up available employment were commenced.

Govt. Loans For 'Displaced Persons

NEW DELHI, July 14 (A. P. I.): The head office of the rehabilitation finance administration New Delhi, is now entertaining applications from 'Displaced persons for loans for business or industry, says a press note

Loans are repayable with interest within a maximum period of ten years. The administration does not accept applications for loans of Rs 5 000 or below. The maximum loan limit for co-operative societies and joint stock companies is Rs one lakh and for others Rs. 50 000 Lahore.

Refugees' Morale Must Be Kept Up

NEW DELHI, July 15 (U. P. I.): Addressing a public meeting convened by the Social Workers Organisation yesterday, Mr Mohanlal Saxena the new Minister of State for Relief and Rehabilitation Government of India, said that it was more essential to keep up the morale of the refugees and give them encouragement than to do anything else. He assured the refugees that the work of providing houses for them had already been started and some of them would be accommodated within the next four months.

He further said that he was aware of the discontentment amongst the refugees and thought that there was a justification for it, as they were facing hardships, but the refugees, he said, must keep in mind the difficulties that lay in the way of the Government

Verdict On General Tojo

TOKYO, July 14 (Reuter) The Allied war crimes tribunal here will not announce its verdict on General Tojo and the other Japanese accused of war crimes until October, reliable sources said today.

Originally the decisions were expected in June, but the interpreters will not begin translating them until August. It will take them six weeks to translate the verdicts, and during the entire six weeks they will be allowed no communication whatever with the outside world

INDIAN MEMBERS TO I. L. O. TO TOUR U. S.

SAN FRANCISCO July 14. (Reuter): Three Indian delegates to International Labour Conference which closed here last Saturday have begun an extensive tour of the United States and will go to Washington, where the hope to meet the Secretary of State Mr. George C. Marshall.

The delegates are: Mr. Jaferbhoy Abdul Ali, President of the Bombay Provincial of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, Mr. N. G. Ranga, Member of the Constitutional Assembly and Mr. Krishnagiri Thuppil Bhashyam Minister of Labour in Mysore

West Coast Port Development Committee

BANGALORE, July 14. (A.P.I.): The West Coast Major Port Development Committee concluded its two-day sitting here today. The Committee met the members of the Mysore Cabinet this morning and ascertained their views on the development of a major port on the coast. The Mysore Chamber of Commerce, Karnataka Chamber of Commerce and the Mysore branch of All India Manufacturers Organisation placed their views before the Committee. The Committee will meet in Bombay by the end of this month and is expected to submit its recommendations to the Government of India by August one.

COLDS and CHILLS

Quickly ended by **MENTHOLATUM**

WHEN you feel hot one minute and cold the next, and the shivery feeling of cold or chill runs through your body—quick, hurry for the 'Mentholatum' Put some of this breathable balm on your chest and throat and rub it well into the skin. 'Mentholatum' goes right through the skin to where the pain and soreness is. It draws out the inflammation and soon you begin to feel warm and comfortable. Also put 'Mentholatum' in your Nose so that its healing vapours are inhaled into your breathing passages. Colds and chills go quickly with this double action. Get a jar of 'Mentholatum' to-day It is sold by all up-to-date dealers.

MENTHOLATUM

Agents: T. Byramji & Co., Central Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay Made in England by The Mentholatum Co. Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

INDIA'S PREMIER THEATRE

METRO

(Every Seat a Cool Retreat)
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

TWO LOVES SET TO MUSIC! KATHARINE HEPBURN • PAUL HENREID
ROBERT WALKER in M-G-M's
Song of Love
A CLARENCE BROWN Production

Tomorrow Morning at 10
Metro Cub-Club Meeting
ALL CARTOON & COMEDY SHOW
Seats As. 9 and 15

Sunday Morning at 10
SONG OF LOVE
At Regular Matinee Prices

REGAL (AIR-COOLED & COMFORTABLE)
Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
GRAND DOUBLE ATTRACTION
A magnificent out door Picture depicting the life of typical Holiday-makers!

"HOLIDAY CAMP"
Flora ROBSON * Dennis PRICE
Hazel CURT
A Technicolor Inventory of
"The ROYAL WEDDING PRESENTS"
in 3 BIG REELS
Sunday Morning at 10
PRIVATE LIFE OF HENRY VIII
Charles Laughton, Merle Oberon

10th COMBINED WEEK
ORIENTAL Pictures'
SOHAG RAAT
with GITA BALI
NOW AT TWO THEATRES
LAMINGTON ..4-7-10
CHITRA 3-30, 6-30, 9-30
Sat.. Sun.. Mat. at 1 p.m.
Ad. Booking Open
(VARMA Films' Release)

7th WEEK! ..... AND YET OVER CROWDED
OMARKHAIYAM FILMS' TOOTE TARE PEARL RELEASE
Picture with human appeal
SHAMIM, MRIDULLA
OPERA HOUSE
3-30, 6-30, & 9-30 p.m.
Matinee Sun. 12-45 p.m.
also showing ... ..."EK-SADI-BAD"

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu Ashad Shud 11, 2004.
Muslim Ramzan 8, 1367
Parsi Behman 17, 1317.
Sunrise 6-10 a.m., Sunset 19-19 p.m.
Hightide 09-03, 20-12 Lowtide 02-02, 15-02.

To-day's Engagements

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Free public study class on "Kama-Loka" 6-15 p.m. today (Friday) at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opposite Flora Fountain.

INAUGURATION OF PATIALA UNION ON A. I. R.

On Friday (July 16th) at 8-30 p.m., All India Radio Bombay, will relay a radio report on the inauguration ceremony of the Patiala Union with excerpts from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's speech, on 244 and 61.48 metres.

NEOGY TO VISIT MANUFACTURERS' ORGANISATION

Members of the Central and Working Committtees of the All-India Manufacturers Organisation will have an informal discussion with Hon'ble Mr. K. C. Neogy, Minister for Commerce, Government of India today (Friday) at 6 p.m. at the office of the Organisation (Industrial Aussurance Bldg., Opp. Churchgate Station, Fort).

NEW EDUCATION FELLOWSHIP: Public meeting at New Era High School 6-15 p.m. to discuss report of Art Education Committee. Mrs. Hansa Mehta presides.

BRITISH INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING TECHNILOGY: Students Prize distribution ceremony 3-45 p.m. Mayor to give away prizes.

MR. M. P. PATIL

BOMBAY, Thursday.
Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture and Forests, will leave Bombay for Nasik, on Friday, July 16, and return on Saturday, July 17. He will again leave for Poona, the same day, and return on Monday, July 19.

STRAND
Daily 3-15, 6-15 & 9-15 P.M.
4th BIG WEEK!
A New Kind of Laughter!

Robert YOUNG
Maureen O'HARA
Clifton WEBB in
Sitting Pretty
20th CENTURY-FOX
RICHARD HAYDN • LOUISE ALLBRITTON
Directed by WALTER LANG • Produced by SAMUEL G. ENGEL
SUN. MORN. Show at 10-30.
DOROTHY McGUIRE, JAMES DUNN in
"A TREE GROWS IN BROOKLYN"
at reduced rates
PLANS OPEN, BOOK NOW
Complimentaries Suspended.

FROM TODAY!
CITY-LIGHT
.. MATUNGA (B. B.) ..
Daily 1-15, 4, 6-45 & 9-30 P. M.
R. K. O. TECHNICOLOR
WITH MIGHTY THRILLS
SINDBAD THE SAILOR
Douglas Fairbanks (Jr.), Maureen O'Hara.

OPENING TODAY
(Friday, 16-7-48), At
IMPERIAL
RANJIT'S
TALE OF LIFE'S LITTLE WOES—
BICHHADE BALAM
KHURSHID (Jr.), MEENA KUMARI, ANJUM
Director MANIBHAI VYAS
* TWO SHOWS DAILY: 3-30 & 6-30. Sun. Matinee 1 p.m.
* Ad. Booking 10 to 12 *
AJIT Release

POONA MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT JAILED

Six Months S. I. And Rs. 5,000 Fine For Breach Of Food Order

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar)
The Government of Bombay ..... Appellant
vs.
1. Baburao N. Sanas
2. Sakharam N. Sanas ..... Respondents (Accused)

On an appeal from acquittal, Their Lordships set aside the order of acquittal passed by the Additional City Magistrate of Poona and convicted respondent 1, the President of the Poona City Municipality, and his brother (respondent 2) a Councillor of the Poona Municipality for giving a dinner to more than 24 persons in contravention of law.

The prosecution story was that the two accused in concert gave a dinner on 18th May, 1947 at Vadgaon, a suburb of Poona, at which 232 persons were present. The police raided the "mandap" while the dinner was in progress. The trial Magistrate had acquitted them on the ground that there was no direct evidence to prove the prosecution case. The Government appealed to the High Court.

Reversing the order of the trial Magistrate, Their Lordships held that the evidence established beyond doubt that the dinner had been provided by the two accused jointly. Rejecting the plea for a sentence of fine only, Their Lordships stated that respondent 1 was the first citizen of Poona, and it was for persons in high positions to set an example to others. Their Lordships, therefore, sentenced respondent 1 to 6 months' S.I. and a fine of Rs. 5,000 and respondent 2 to 3 months' S.I. and a fine of Rs. 2,000. The respondents who were in Bombay were asked to surrender themselves to the First Class Magistrate at Poona.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Mr. K. A. Somjee appeared for the accused.

HOW RIOT TAX IS ASSESSED

Bombay Government's Reply To Ahmedabad Agitation

BOMBAY, July 15. (U.P.I.): "The Bombay Government's policy in regard to the riot tax in all cases is that the offending community should make good the loss suffered by the other community. The damage caused to Hindu property during the riots at Ahmedabad in 1946 was greater than that of the Muslim. It cannot therefore be helped if the incidence of the riot tax is greater on the Muslim community of Ahmedabad."

Thus observed a spokesman of the Bombay Government referring to the "agitation engineered by certain elements" at Ahmedabad against the Tax.

Explaining the method adopted to work out the incidence of the Tax, the source said: (1) "The responsibility of the community causing disturbances, (2) the extent of the damage caused and (3) the amount for compensation as adjudicated by a magistrate are the factors that are taken into consideration while arriving at the incidence of the levy".

Referring to the criticism that even nationalist elements among the two communities have not been exempted from the levy, the spokesman added: "The responsibility of maintaining peace during riots has to be shared by all citizens and it is not possible to make any distinction between nationalist and other elements. Moreover, as responsible citizens and as nationalist it was their duty not only to assist the authorities in maintaining law and order, but also to use their influence and position in dissuading members of their respective communities from perpetuating such carnage and riots."

BAN ON KNIVES IN EAST KHANDESH

BOMBAY, Thursday.
The Government of Bombay has extended the ban on knives and other sharp-edged instruments in the East Khandesh District for a further period of two months from July 21, 1948.

FAREWELL TO MCCALLUM

Address And Silver Casket To Reserve Bank Deputy Chief

BOMBAY, Thursday.
On the eve of his retirement from the service Mr. W. T. McCallum, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, was presented with an address in a silver casket at a farewell function held in the Banking Hall of the Reserve Bank of India this evening. Sir Chitaman Deshmukh, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India presided.

Mr. McCallum joined the Bank of Bombay in 1919 and after the amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks in 1921 served in the Bombay Circle of the Imperial Bank of India untill he was transferred to the Bombay office of the Reserve Bank of India in 1935 when the Government departments of the Imperial Bank and the Currency offices were taken over by the Reserve Bank.

Mr. MsCallum took active part in the social and sporting affairs of the city and the Sports Club of the Bank gave him a golf bag in appreciation of what he had done as the president of the Club since 1935.

Mr. McCallum made a suitable speech in reply.

POPLIN WORTH 25,000 STOLEN

Suspects Arrested

BOMBAY, Thursday
Alleged to have been involved in a theft of poplin valued at Rs. 25,000 from a godown at Sunder Bhuvan, Anantwadi, Sushilaben Kantilal and five others were arrested by the Princess Street police this morning.

Applying for the remand in custody of the accused before Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, the police stated that the bales of stolen cloth were taken to Parekh Niwas by three of the six accused, and after being opened there they were removed to the house of Sushilabai Kantilal. In all 285 'takas' were seized from the house of Sushilabai.

Pending further inquiries the accused were ordered to be remanded into police custody.

Milk For Cardholders

The Public Relations Officer (Rationing), writes:

It is regretted to announce that it has not yet been possible to give full quota of milk to the cardholders. Owing to a delayed monsoon the fodder position has worsened and the usual increase in yield of milk has not yet taken place. Some of the Anand Milk centres have thus to be supplemented by stable milk. In Bombay also due to shortage in milk the present market rate for milk supplies has gone very high. It is, therefore, not possible to obtain additional quantity at 14 annas per seer for the Scheme. Government does not for obvious reasons consider it in the interest of the Scheme to purchase milk at very high rates.

It is hoped that by the middle of next month, the normal position would be restored.

New cards will be isued only when the supply position improves. Every possible action is being taken to restore the cut as expeditiously as possible and the inconvenience caused to the cardholders is very much regretted.

HALIYAL MUNICIPALITY SUPERSEDED

BOMBAY, Thursday.
The Government of Bombay has superseded, due to inefficient and unsatisfactory administration, the Haliyal Municipality in the Kanara district for a period of two years from July 15, 1948.

Lt.-Gen. Sir Archibald Nye.

NYE TO SUCCEED SHONE

Lieut. General Sir Archibald Nye, G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., has been seleced to succeed Sir Terence Shone, K.C.M.G., as High Commissioner in India for H.M. Government in the U.K., and will assume duty early in November.

Sir Terence Shene, who has been appointed Deputy to the permanent U.K. Delegate to the United Nations will leave India during August.

Mr. A.C.B. Symon, C.M.G., O.B.E., will act as High Commissioner in India during the period between the departure of Sir Terence Shone and the arrival of Sir Archibald Nye.

U. K. HIGH COMMISSIONER IN AUSTRALIA ON LEAVE.

Mr. E. J. Williams, United Kingdom High Commissioner in Australia, was a passenger in the "Strathaird" which arrived in Bombay on Thursday 'en route' to England. Mr. Williams, who was accompanied by his wife and daughter, was met on board by the Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Bombay and Mrs. G. V. Kitson.

Mr. William was Minister of Information in the U. K. from 1945-46, and was Labour M. P. for the Ogmore Vale division of Glamorganshire from 1931-46. He has been High Commissioner in Australia since 1946. He is proceeding to the U. K. on leave.

Anti-Exploitation Envoy

NEW YORK, July 15 (UPA). The attitude which the new Ambassador to India, Loy Henderson, apparently holds towards Indo-American co-operation is evidenced by his office's advice to American businessmen that they must work out arrangements with Indians which would give no basis for any charges that the United States sought to "exploit" Indians.

MUNICIPALITY MORE GENEROUS EMPLOYERS THAN GOVERNMENT

Arguments Against Sweepers' Demands Before Adjudicator

IBOMBAY, Thursday.
A suggestion that the Municipal Sweepers' demand for dearness allowance, could be thrown out by the Industrial Court without any further ado was made, by Mr. Sohrab D. Vimadalal, Counsel for the Bombay Municipality, before Mr. Salim Merchant who is adjudicating the dispute between th. Bombay Municipality and its sweepers.

Mr. Vimadalal held that the demand for "adequate dearness allowance" was too vague to form the subject matter of any adjudication proceedings. He asked, "Can we have demands like, we want better housing, better house rent and more dearness allowance." The demand for 'adequate" dearness allowance was not a demand, but only a statement that the present dearness allowance was not adequate. By virtue of the fact, that it was not specific, it deserved to be thrown out.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala mentioned that the statement following the demand, was absolutely clear. He confided that the phraseology of the demand was the handiwork of a high Government official, who had seen the demands before they were submitted.

Mr. Vimadalal maintained that the statement that the rupee had depreciated by 75 per cent was also vague. It was not stated how the depreciation figure was arrived at, and from which year to which year the devaluation was computed.

Moreover, he said, since the last settlement in '46, was by mutual consent, it was to be presumed that that settlement was satisfactory to the sweepers. Hence, one had to consider, what was the rise in the cost of living, from then, up to the present. He denied that the rise in the price of commodities, since '46 was such that the present scales had become inadequate. Also, the analogy between profit-making concerns and the Municipality, was fallacious.

On a question from the Adjudicator whether the sweepers would be satisfied with Government scales of D.A., the Municipal Commissioner pointed out that while the Government paid Rs. 25 D.A. to workers on this wage level, since January, 1947, the Municipality had "gone one better", because it was paying Rs. 26 and that too from April, 1946. Despite this, the Municipality would consider the revision of these scales, when revised Government scales came into force.

Mr. Jhabvala said that he preferred that the D.A., to the sweepers should be on the fluctuating scale given to textile workers.

The Adjudicator expresed his doubts about the feasibility of the Bombay Municipality, being in the financial position to adopt this scale.

"OVERLAPPING DEMANDS"

Tackling the overlapping demands for additional staff on the two grounds of increased work, and absenteeism, Mr. Vimadalal said that though the population of Bombay had increased, the acreage of sweeping had not in other words, it meant that only more intensive efforts were called for, and not that work as such had increased. The 8-hour day was still in force and a sweeper who worked longer was paid overtime. It was true that garbage had increased. But so had the number of sweepers. Compared to 1945-46, the increase in sweepers' staff was 33 per cent. Compared to 1938, the increase was 55 per cent.

Absenteeism, he said, was not 15 to 20 per cent, as alleged. It was 11.1 per cent. No privileges could be claimed on the score that some of these people were doing unclean work, for they got an allowance of Rs. 5 on this head.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE

Counsel mentioned that the 80 days accumulation of privilege leave, to which they were agreeable, was no arbitrary figure, but had been arrived at in consultation with the Government. In respect of privilege and casual leave, the Municipality was better than the Government. While privilege leave in Government service to similar categories was one-twenty-second of the duty period, in the Municipality it was one-eleventh. He held that in respect of privilege and causual leave the Municipality was so much more generous than Government, that there was no case for the grant of the special sick leave asked for.

MAGISTRATE'S STRICTURES ON B.E.S.T. CONDUCTOR

Says Company Is Bound To Make Proper Arrangements For Boarding Buses

IBOMBAY, Thursday.
Severe strictures were passed on the high-handed and recalcitrant attitude of the B.E.S.T. bus conductors by Mr T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, while acquitting Miss I. Honey who stood charged with knowingly and intentionally entering a fully loaded omnibus and thereby obstructing an employee of the B.E.S.T. Committee in the discharge of his duty.

PROSECUTION VEXATIOUS

In acquitting the accused the Magistrate observed that he found the prosecution not only unjustified but frivolous and vexatious, and he therefore called upon the complainant Abdul Gaffar, a conductor of the B.E.S.T. to show cause why he should not pay compensation to the accused.

According to the prosecution, on the evening of March 10 last the complainant was on duty in an omnibus proceeding from Flora Fountain to Boribunder. There was a rush of passengers at the bus stand near the Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co. As the bus was loaded to the full he requested the accused to leave the vehicle. The latter was adamant, and refused to get down. As a result police was called and the bus was driven away to the Esplanade Police Station where a complaint was lodged against the lady concerned.

Miss Honey stated in the course of her defence that she was standing first in the queue at the bus-stop. The conductor called for two passengers and so she boarded the bus. Simultaneously other passengers jumped in the bus, with the result that there was no seat left for her. On being asked by the conductor to go out she pleaded that she had a right to be in the bus as she was the first in the queue. She also pointed out another lady who had got into the bus after her. The conductor refused to listen and instead shouted at her, and took the bus to the Grant Road Police Station.

JUDGMENT

In his judgment the Magistrate said that he believed the defence story. He further observed that the B.E.S.T. being a public concern was in duty bound to arrange for the prevention of irregular and unauthorised boarding by the passengers at every bus-stop. The authorities concerned could not ask for police help in forcibly evicting a passenger without making proper arrangements for ascertaining whether the persons evicted had entered the bus in a proper way or not.

Concluding the Magistrate said that the B.E.S.T. authorities should realize that it was high time for them to see that their employees behaved courteously with members of the public and not like wolves hunting a hare. He wondered why they should have thought it fit to prosecute the accused for the fault of their own employee.

PETITION BY "MARCH" EDITOR

Consent Order Taken

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bhagwati)
Dossabhoy Pramji Karaka .... Petitioner
vs.
The Province of Bombay and others..... Respondents

A consent order was taken at the adjourned hearing of the petition filed by the Editor of the "March" for quashing an order made against him by the Government of Bombay under the Public Security Measures Act with regard to an article concerning the Labour Minister Mr. Nanda in the issue of 2nd June, 1948. The Government order had called upon the petitioner to publish a "contradiction" admitting that the report was baseless and apologizing for it. On the petitioner undertaking to publish the "contradiction" now agreed upon by both parties, the Government agreed to withdraw the order issued against the petitioner. On that, by consent of parties His Lordship made no order on the petition and no order as to the costs thereof.

It was agreed that the "contradiction" to be published by the petitioner was to be as follow:—

"In the article under the heading 'Nanda' published in the issue of "March" dated the 2nd June, 1948, it was stated that Below a beige car B M X 6889 waited at the entrance of the building at Phirozshah Mehta Road. The Minister's unshaven driver smoked a bidi while his toes rested on the dashboard.....A Policeman coming from behind and oblivious of the penant informed the driver of the "no parking" sign and that he was causing obstruction to the free flow of traffic....the driver still reclining gave a laconic reply between puffs of bidi smoke. He said Yeh Minister Nanda Ki Motor Hai. The Policeman crest-fallen went away. Meanwhile for an hour and a half the traffic continued to be obstructed and the traffic rules broken'

It has since been brought to our notice by the Government that the aforesaid statements made in the article are incorrect and without foundation and that Motor Car No. BMX 6689 was not used by the Honourable Minister for Labour.

We say that in publishing the above statements we had no intention of making any comments on or insinuation about the Hon. Minister for Labour".

Mr. M. J. Mistree and Mr. N. A. Palkhivala instructed by Messrs. Motichand & Devidas appear for petitioner.

The Acting Advocate-General Mr. M. P. Amin instructed by the Acting Public Prosecutor, Mr. S. R. Vakil appeared for the respondents.

WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, July 15. (API). The following is the weather summary for Thursday, July 15, 1948 —

Rainfall has presumably been fairly widespread in north-west India, Eastern Pakistan, the United Provinces, and along the coast of the peninsula. There have been local falls of rain in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and a few showers in West Rajputana, Gujarat, Mysore and the interior of south-east Madras.

Forecast until the 16th evening: The monsoon will strengthen in the North Konkan and slightly weaken in the central parts of the country, in the United Provinces and the East Punjab. Rainfall will be widespread and locally heavy in the north-east India, Eastern Pakistan the east United Provinces and the Konkan. Rainfall will also be widespread in Malabar and local in the west United Provinces, Central India the north Central Provinces, the Deccan, south-east Madras and along the north Madras coast. A few showers are likely in the East Punjab the hills of the north-west Punjab in south and east Rajputana, the Central Provinces Berar Gujarat Mysore

WEATHER CHART

BOMBAY, Thursday.
Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from June 1 and departure from normal recorded at nine hours I.S.T. on 15.7.48

Ahmedabad 98 68 0 14 minus 7.9
Baroda 95 79 0.1 3.6 nil BOMBAY 82 75 4.9 2.8 minus 9.5 Calcutta 90 78 0.3 17.2 minus 0.8 Hyderabad (Dn) 93 75 0 3.5 minus 3.5 Hyderabad Sd) 102 83 0 0 minus 1.1 Lahore 89 77 0 5.7 plus 1.4 Madras 95 79 T 2.1 minus 1.3 Mahableshwar 66 61 4.9 52.5 minus 32.2 Peshawar 99 80 0 0.2 minus 0.6 Poona 82 72 0.- 8.3 plus 0.8 Srinagar 79 59 0 4.4 plus 2.0 Surat 92 78 0.1 minus 1

Neogy Visits Mercantile Marine Dept.

BOMBAY, Thursday.
Mr. K. C. Neogy, Commerce Minister, visited the offices of the Controller of Indian Shipping, the Mercantile Marine Department and the Registrar of Trade Marks this morning.

In the afternoon the Minister will visit the Premier Automobile Factory near Kurla and will also visit several other factories including the Hind Cycles

Representatives of various commercial associations will meet the Minister tomorrow at the Customs House. Mr. Neogy will also visit the Indian Tariff Board offices tomorrow.

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INDO-YUGOSLAV TRADE AGREEMENT IN OFFING

List Of Categories And Quantities Of Goods Supplied To Delhi

LONDON, July 15 (UPI)—A trade agreement between India and Yugoslavia may be decided very soon, probably early next week. The principle has already been agreed upon in London, it is learnt.

Yugoslavia has furnished the Government of India with a list of categories ad quantities of goods she could supply what she would like to have from India. Reply from New Delhi is expected any day.

Turnin to Yugoslav Communist parties and their present strange relations with the Cominform the Yugoslav Embassy circles here explained to a U.P.I. representative that differences existed among the Communist parties and not between States. It was very painful for them, but they believed that the position would certainly be rectified, and Yugoslavia would re-enter the Cominform. It might take a little time, and they hoped that the Congress of the Yugoslav Communist Party, which is to be held next week, would make a start in the right direction.

They said that by the building of internal democracy on the basis of industrialised economy, Yogoslavia would soon be in a position to help in the economy of other countries. The perspective of the Indo-Yugoslav trade agreement is rather a limited one, but it foreshadows larger trade turnover between the two countries.

SYRIA SELLS GRAIN TO ITALY

In Exchange For Dollars

(From Our Correspondent)

DAMASCUS, July 9.

The first "fruits" of this year's bumper grain harvest were "reaped" last week when Syria concluded an agreement to sell Italy 50,000 tons of various kinds of grain at 158 dol. per ton.

The price is described by experts as barely sufficient to cover cost of production, but there is a grain in the hard currency accruing to Syrian from the deal. Twenty million dollars is stated by financial circles here to be most urgently needed: the Syro-Italian agreement realises 8 million dol. or about 40 per cent.

It is also reported that Saudi Arabia has applied to purchase in unspecified amount of Syrian grain for which it was prepared to pay in American dollars.

But Syria is "sacrificing" a substantial part of its harvest in agreeing to sell a minimum of 30,000 tons of grain at 420 Syrian PJounds per ton to its sister-state Lebanon. This is being carried out in fulfilment of the common interests agrement which was recently extended for a three-months period beginning on July 1, 1948.

ALLOCATION OF NITROGEN TO INDIA

NEW DELHI, July 15.

The World Food Council has allocated 28,345 metric tons of nitrogen to India for the Fertiliser Year bezinning from July 1, 1948.

"Encroachment On Rights Of Corporation"

CITY FATHERS DEMAND INCREASED REPRESENTATION ON PORT TRUST BOARD

BOMBAY, Thhursday.

At a special meeting of the Municipal Corporation held to-day, Dr. V. B. Ganhi moved a resolution viewing with great concern the proposal of the Government of India to reduce the number of the Corporation's representatives on the Bombay Port Trust Board from two to one as embodied in the Port Trusts Amendment Bill now on the anvil of the Central Legislature. Pointing out the Corporation's vital interest in the administration of the Bombay Port Trust, the resolution requested the Mayor to communicate its strong protest against the amending legislation to the Government of India through the Provincial Government. The resolution further requested the Central Government to appoint the Special Engineer of the Municipality as an ex-officio member of the Port Trust Board in addition to the Municipal Commissioner and the Corporation's two representatives.

Dr. Gandhi while appreciating the laudable feature of the legislation namely, the Indianisation of the Port Trust Board and giving representation to the commercial bodies, said that it was an insult and encroachment on the rights of the Corporation which it had enjoyed for many years. He suggested that the present membership of the Board should be increased from 22 to 24 so that the Corporation might not be deprived of its age-old rights of representation.

Mr. S. K. Patil supporting the resolution said that he had already discussed the issue with the Transport Minister at Delhi and he was hopeful that their request would be favourably considered.

Mr. Patil pointed out that an almost "parallel municipal administration" existed in the Port Trust which has large landed estates under its control. Further, on many engineering and technical problems, the Port Trust often had to consult the City Municipal Engineer. So it would be wise to nominate him on the Board.

The discussion had not concluded when the meeting was adjourned. Another special meeting would be convened shortly to discuss the resolution.

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FIVE-YEAR INTEREST-FREE PRIZE BONDS DRAW

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The ninth half-yearly draw for prizes in respect of the Government of India five-year interest—free prize bonds was held this morning at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall. The draw was supervised by a Committee with Sir Rustom P. Masani as Chairman and Mr. J. N. Ahuja, Chief Accountant, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay as Secretary.

The following are the successful numbers in the draw from Rs. 100 denomination bonds:—

SERIES

Prizes	A	B	C	D
Rs. 50,000	017204	084436	082799	077568
Rs. 20,000	099284	002283	000645	037935
Rs. 20,000	012984	036852	025396	052582
Rs. 5,000	059173	011355	096924	071564
Rs. 5,000	010094	009379	035141	003639

RS. 10-DENOMINATION

Prizes	Serial	Series AA	Series AB	Series AC	Series AD	Series AE	Series AF	Series AG
Rs.	2500	031905	015284	010868	033319	015226	083165	085212
Rs.	1,250	090296	021481	024371	042965	091540	022449	082928
Rs.	1,250	060144	014927	077091	036676	012183	076846	056238
Rs.	500	007466	012302	029634	063353	034267	071089	049589
Rs.	500	072912	000725	052586	098939	006384	068047	044282
Rs.	500	016886	004590	007921	047233	047036	043497	080070
Rs.	500	022723	081386	074159	062190	061856	012404	002008
Rs.	500	011846	098368	093876	035971	046754	039575	075235
Rs.	250	062000	043133	039465	016476	099060	025283	009544
Rs.	250	062682	006921	028984	060352	049928	064769	091987
Rs.	250	033330	014443	054030	026234	054088	046678	061452
Rs.	250	044827	031716	067582	015197	012634	019283	020842
Rs.	250	48856	041158	012138	060178	087809	012959	084558
Rs.	250	082325	071698	077413	063186	034886	038701	067472
Rs.	250	022260	099038	062209	019597	019777	041152	019227
Rs.	250	032731	052748	095704	061526	031367	066402	049335
Rs.	250	029448	042612	034710	084864	057344	079263	032482
Rs.	250	087408	021640	036735	055580	030350	081006	014143

Prizes	Series AH	Series AJ	Series AK	Series AL	Series AM	Series AN
Rs. 2,500	016987	001546	024291	076231	067987	047350
Rs. 1,250	038970	032676	042869	063057	047828	011271
Rs. 1,250	055739	066650	010384	072252	046324	038590
Rs. 500	083207	009162	079636	004915	071002	020535
Rs. 500	055827	001606	056027	046293	077634	025105
Rs. 500	037300	036907	022040	047290	021304	074126
Rs. 500	076180	007311	093755	059969	011151	021188
Rs. 500	082088	070134	099306	063670	029681	040463
Rs. 250	019309	033766	084477	000391	082048	057648
Rs. 250	036209	004225	008927	070798	068017	077904
Rs. 250	059763	000807	015098	015742	039201	027024
Rs. 250	000774	087041	003169	022652	033266	024263
Rs. 250	011029	002029	022533	038263	028018	047389
Rs. 250	060119	088124	058499	065364	011700	009871
Rs. 250	001036	038549	039131	063386	061317	042463
Rs. 250	025625	076397	027145	002857	034800	067191
Rs. 250	008470	052890	031083	090637	083560	062416
Rs. 250	014231	020486	059134	079499	048243	076439

ROLE OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY IN FREE INDIA

Tapase Stresses Service To Community And Due Share To Labour

BOMBAY, Thursday.

"I would judge the success of any group of industries not by the level of dividends it fetches to its shareholders nor by the profits accruing to the managing agents but by the quality and price of service which it offers to the community, together with opportunities of employment and well-being it affords to the workers at large", observed Mr. G. D. Tapase, Minister for Industries, Fisheries and Backward Classes, while inaugurating the second annual general meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association at Taj Mahal Hotel this evening.

Referring to the prevailing transport difficulty, the Minister said that the shortage of rolling stock which was directly responsible for the railway difficulties was the result of forces over which Government had no control, and they were, therefore, compelled to devise ways and means of minimising the delays in transport. The chemical industry in this respect was sharing the shortage with which the whole community was confronted. Even the Government themselves did not find it easy to move the goods which they considered to be of the highest priority.

WORKERS AS PARTNERS

Referring to the difficulties of the labour problem, Mr. Tapase said: "Industrial warfare in the shape of strikes and lock-outs is bad, the worst sufferer being the worker himself. The real problem to my mind is the creation of an atmosphere in which the worker feels assured of a just share in the fruits of industry and is looked upon as a partner and not merely as a hired factor.

"It is in this light, continued Mr. Tapase, that I would invite you to consider the practicability or otherwise of schemes like that of profit-sharing. It is, I think, best to leave it to the Expert Committee, to which it has already been referred."

ASSUME NEW ROLE.

Exhorting the members to assume their new role in the changed conditions of the country, the Minister said:

"There are several ways in which I feel it should be possible for an Association like yours to contribute to the development of the chemical industry on a sound footing. You have now a Government which belongs to the people in every sense of the term and whose anxious desire is to promote the industrial development of the country. It is for you now to take the fullest advantage of the new climate of opinion and assist in the task of building a new India. Trade Associations like yours will, therefore, have to look at problems, not from the narrow angle of increasing profits, but from the point of view of providing service in the best and cheapest form.

STARTING PILOT PLANTS.

Adverting to the industrial policy of his Government Mr. Tapase said: "Only recently, I had an occasion to announce several practical steps like the establishment of Trading Estates and an Industrial Finance Corporation to give direct assistance to industry. Our programmes of the spread of technical education and electrification of the countryside are also calculated to that end. I should, however, like to draw your attention to one feature of our industrial policy, namely, the starting of Pilot Plants. In the case of an industry like yours, there should be an enormous field for new methods and processes. The Government has already announced its willingness to consider suitable forms of assistance to any Pilot Plants put up by private parties.

The Minister envisaged a bright future for chemical industry. He said: "The Chemical Industry in this country has, I am sure, a bright future, for with a programme of rapid agricultural and industrial development, it will automatically experience a high level of demand for its products.

"As a matter of fact the Chemical Industry in its several branches, forms the backbone of the entire provision for the defence of a country in modern times. This is an age where the Atom Bomb is the decisive factor. Wars will be fought and won, not by mere weight of numbers, but by the fullness, variety and up-to-date character of the supplies and armaments, which only a highly industrialised country can provide. All kinds of ammunition, explosives, gases, etc., depend upon a well-developed Chemical Industry to supply the country's needs for Defence.

Concluding Mr. Tapase said:

"Government of India's tariff policy had also given a direct fillip to chemical and other industries, as many deserving industries are now getting the benefit of the grant of protection. If, therefore, we develop a sense of recognition of common interests and settle down to hard work, we have every right to expect an era of increasing prosperity."

Mr. Purshottamdass Popatlal, President of the Association welcomed the Minister.

70 Arrested Persons Released

From Our Correspondent.

AHMEDABAD, July 15.

Due to intervention of M. Kanayalal Desai, President of G. P. C. C. Mahikantha District authorities have released nearly 70 persons who were arrested in connection with recent disturbances. The released persons have furnished security not to take any part in lawless activities and to be loyal to Bombay Goverhment. Release of remaining 200 persons detained in Sabarmati Central Jail is expected in a day or two. Efforts of Congress leaders touring Mahikantha area continue in this direction. Lawless activities have completely ceased and calm prevails.

Czech Embassy In Karachi

PRAGUE, July 15 (Reuter). The Czechoslovak Government has approved the establishment of a Czech Embassy in Karachi the capital of Pakistan.

For issuing short rations than what was shown on the cash memo, for having shortages in the stocks, Rs. 200 have been ordered to be forfeited from the deposit of the proprietor, Messrs. Umarshi Ghela and Co., Ration Shop No. 27, Rahimtoola Building, Navroji Hill Road No. 2.

For issuing short measures to customer than what was shown on the cash memo, Rs. 150 have been ordered to be forfeited from the deposit of Nanji Nenshi, Proprietor, Ration Shop No. 517, Rangwala Building, Rippon Road, Jacob Circle.

NO RETRENCHMENT ON RAILWAYS

NEW DELHI, July 14

The Railway Board have noticed that hostile parties are trying to foment unrest amongst railway staff by spreading false rumours regarding impending retrenchment on the Railways. The Railway Board are not contemplating any such step.

Though three years ago it was felt that the end of the war might leave the Railways with a surplus staff in some categories due to increase in traffic, the Adjudicator's Award, and other conditions that have arisen since have entirely altered the position, and the net result is likely to be an appreciable increase in the total number of staff now employed.

Political parties hostile to the present Government are using every propaganda device including complete misrepresentation of facts to disrupt railway services, and induce the staff to adopt a sullen and go-slow attitude. It is also unfortunate that many railwaymen provide fruitful soil for such propaganda. While Government are aware of the urgent need for economy in all directions, and of the need for vigorous efforts to increase output with the existing staff, the rumours that are being spread about retrenchment on the Railways have no foundation in fact.

GRADY'S MESSAGE TO INDIA

"I Shall Rejoice In The Country's Progress"

NEW DELHI, July 15. (A.P.I.): Dr. Henry F. Grady, who will not return to India as was originally planned but who will leave Washington on July 18 by air for Athens to assume the duties of his new post as American Ambassador to Greece, to-day issued the following message to the people of India.

"Under any circumstances, one must regret leaving India with all its charm, its deep cultural richness and unusual appeal of its people, so gentle and so generous. But when one has acquired many warm friendships that will always endure, the hardship of going is particularly great.

"As I said to our President when I acceded to his wishes to go to Greece, I go with a heavy heart. My wife feels equally sad. She knows and loves so many Indians. But our hearts shall always be in India wherever we may go. The bonds of friendship do not easily break.

"Our great wish is always to be regarded as friends of India and of her people. We shall watch closely her advance and rejoice in her progress. We would prefer to stay in India and see it, but see it we will. God bless India".

Mrs. Grady, who remained in New Delhi when the former Ambassador went to Washington on June 22 for consultation, will go to Athens in about two weeks to join her husband.

Shantilal M. Pandya was convicted for failure to notify departure, of unauthorised possession of milk card and for obtaining milk thereon and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30 or in default one week's simple imprisonment.

NEW DELHI, July 14. (API): The Government of India have considered the question of what facilities should be provided at Calcutta for Muslims desiryous of proceeding on Haj this year, says a communique.

NO CASE FOR REIMPOSITION OF CONTROLS ON CLOTH & YARN

Provincial Food & Commodities Advisory Board's Decisions

BOMBAY, Thursday

The Provincial Food and Commodities Advisory Board at its meeting at the Secretariat, came to a unanimous decision this afternoon, that it was inadvisable to reimpose control on cloth and yarn.

They recommended, however, that the Government should arm itself with prices to requisition cloth and yarn at prices in conformity with the recommendations of the Tariff Board.

Mr. Dinkarrao Desai, Minister for Civil Supplies, presided.

MINISTER EXPLAINS

The meeting of the Board had been summoned mainly with a view to eliciting the views of the members regarding the future Textile Policy. The Minister explained that in view of the forthcoming Conference at Delhi on the 21st and 22nd, he would like to have the advice of the Board on the question as to whether there existed a case for the reimposition of controls or alternatively, what other remedies could be adopted to check the rising prices of cloth and yarn and bring relief particularly to the poorer sections of the population.

After considerable discussion on the subject, the Board was unanimously of the opinion that it would be inadvisable to reimpose controls on cloth and yarn. They recommended, however, that the Government should arm itself with the necessary powers to requisition cloth and yarn from the mills at prices which should be in conformity with the fair prices recommended by the Tariff Board and that the cloth so taken over should be distributed through co-operative agencies to low-income groups. The Board also recommended that the Government should consider the adoption of measures to check profiteering, to enforce price-marking of all cloth produced by the mills and to ensure that mills produced only a limited number of varieties of cloth which are largely in public demand. It was also suggested that, if possible, the export quota of cloth should be reduced and effective steps taken to prevent smuggling out of the Indian Dominion.

FOOD SITUATION

The Board then considered the food situation in the Province. The Minister stated that with a view to checking the rising prices and also to bring relief to the consumer, the Government had already opened about 2,500 relief shops in the decontrolled areas of the Province. He assured the members of the Board that the supply position was satisfactory and he expressed the hope that provided the season was satisfactory, the opening of relief shops should produce a favourable reaction on prices. The Board expressed satisfaction at the prompt steps taken by the Government in opening these relief shops which they said were working satisfactorily in the districts.

100 MORE BUSES & 50 MORE TRAM CARS FOR CITY

Municipal Commissioner's Proposal For Relief Of Traffic Congestion

BOMBAY, Thursday.

About hundred more buses and fifty more tram cars would be sufficient to cope with the present volume of traffic in Bombay city, the Municipal Commissioner reported in a letter to the Municipal Corporation to-day. To relieve congestion, seventy-five buses ordered in 1946 are being put on the road as bodies are built. In addition, hundred more buses have been ordered and deliveries are commencing, the letter adds.

The Commissioner's report was in response to a resolution moved in the Corporation in February last seeking information about the inadequacy of the existing rolling stock and also about the concrete programme of the B.E.S.T. Committee to relieve the traffic congestion.

Several councillors took objection to the Commissioner's remark in his letter that enough public co-operation was lacking and that as a result of overcrowding in tram cars, fifty to seventy vehicles were being removed to the workshops for repairs daily.

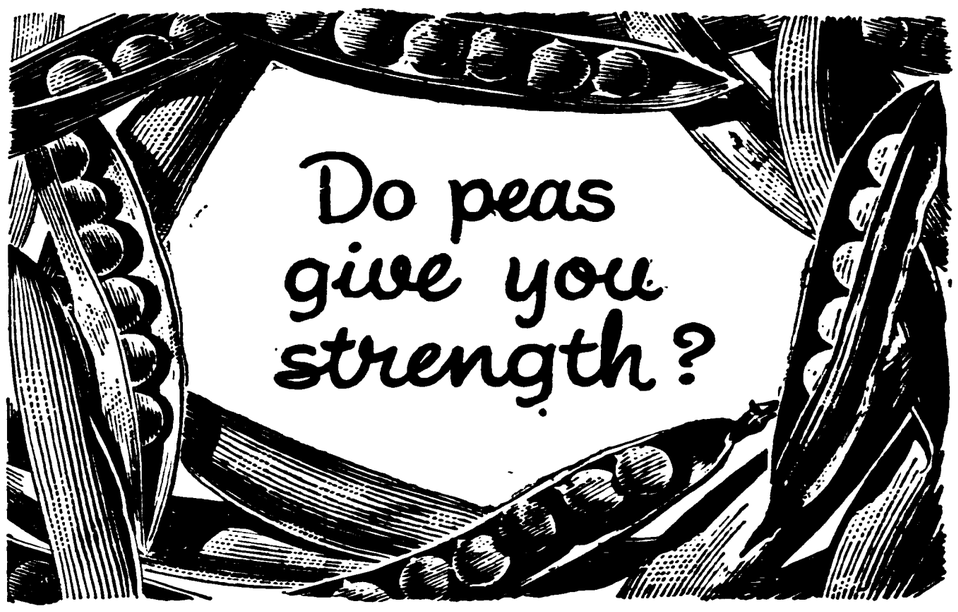
Mr. Naushir C. Baruchs strongly criticised the B.E.S.T. Committee which, he said, was carrying on its activities in "a hush hush manner". He saw no reason why the public should be blamed when there were no adequate transport facilities. They had suffered for the past many years a most risky and dangerous mode of transport in Bombay. He said that it was high time that the B.E.S.T. Committee approached the public "with clean hands and clear hearts", in which case public confidence and co-operation would forthcoming in ample measure.

"HANGING ACCOMMODATION."

Mr. Ashok Mehta asked the Committee to place before the House its concrete programme for improving the transport system of the city. He criticised the introduction of the new type tram cars in which only standing space was provided. In the way in which the Committee handled its tasks, it would not be unlikely that they might introduce in future tram cars with only "hanging accommodation", he humorously remarked.

Mr. Dahyabhai Patel, defending the B.E.S.T. Committee, said that the transport difficulties were mainly due to indiscriminate overcrowding in trams and buses which put many vehicles out of order daily. He said that the manufacture of bodies of buses was being done locally and every effort was being made to import more chassis.

The Commissioner's letter was adopted by the meeting.



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MOSCOW CHALLENGES 3-POWER RIGHTS IN BERLIN

NO TALKS ON CRISIS: PROTEST REJECTED

Formidable Charge-sheet Cites Violations Of Agreements

U. S. THREAT SCOFFED AT

LONDON, July 15, (Reuter): Replying to Washington London and Paris notes of protest over the Russian land blockade of Berlin Moscow declared last night that the three Western powers are nullifying their right to occupy the city through their violation of four-Power agreements.

The Russian answer to the parallel three powers protests broadcast by Moscow radio after midnight, Russian time a few hours after formal delivery in the Western capitals in effect rejected the demand for immediate lifting of the land blockade as a condition for settlement of the East-West Germany dispute.

The Russians said they would not abject to negotiations treating of the whole German problem but could not accept preliminary conditions for such talks or any proposals solely concerned with Berlin.

DENY CHARGE

Denying the western charge that Russian acts have brought about the current Berlin situation Moscow recalled its repeated warnings to the United States Britain and France that they would have to bear the responsibility for violation of decisions adopted at Yalta and Potsdam.

Referring to Western Powers assertions of their right to occupy Berlin, the Russian note declared that quadripartite administration of the city is inseparable from quadripartite administration of Germany as a whole.

By the separate actions of the Governments of the United States, Britain and France, the Russians said quadripartite control machinery in Germany has been destroyed.

By their action to create a Government for Western Germany with a capital at Frankiurt, in accordance with the recent London six-power agreement the Western Powers also undermined "the legal basis on which rested their right to participate in the administration of Berlin."

The note declared that Berlin is the centre of the Soviet zone, and that the economy of the zone was endangered by the introduction of Western powers currency reform, a danger which has not been averted even yet."

Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent wrote today that Britain, France & the United States were unlikely to accept the Soviet Government's claim that their right to remain in the German capital depends upon their willingness to accept the Soviet interpretation of the Potsdam agreement.

Nor were the Western powers likely to abandon their claim that an end of the blockade must be a prior condition of four power negotiations it was also felt in London.

At first sight last night's Soviet note does not make it clear whether the primary aim of Soviet policy in Berlin is to force the Western powers out of the city or whether it is to use the Berlin crisis to secure a fresh meeting of the Foreign Minister's Council.

If the aim of Soviet policy is in fact to secure fresh Four-Power negotiations in the hope of getting even now an agreed solution of the German problem as a whole, there is little doubt that the matter has been handled in a way unlikely to secure a favourable response from the Western capitals.

No immediate reply to the Soviet note by the Western powers was expected in diplomatic quarters in London.

TEXT OF REPLY

LONDON, July 15 (Reuter): The following is the full text of the Russian reply to the three-power notes on the Berlin blockade, as broadcast by Moscow radio:—

The Soviet Government has acquainted itself with the note of the Government of the United States of July 6 of this year in which the situation which has at present arisen in Berlin is ascribed to the measures taken by the Soviet side.

"The Soviet Government cannot agree with this declaration of the Government of the United States and considers that the situation which has arisen in Berlin has arisen as a result of the violation by the Governments of the United States of America, Great Britain and France of the agreed decisions adopted by the Four Powers in relation to Germany and Berlin, expressed in the carrying out of a separate currency reform, the introduction of special currency notes for the Western Sectors of Berlin and the policy of dismembering Germany.

PATH OF VIOLATION

"The Soviet Government repeatedly warned the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and France of the responsibility which they were incurring by taking the path of violation of the agreed decisions of Germany previously adopted by the four powers.

"The decisions adopted at the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences, as well as the agreement of the four Powers on control machinery in Germany, set as their aim the demilitarisation and democratisation of Germany, the undermining of the very basis of German militarism and the prevention of the revival of Germany as an aggressive power, and hence the conversion of Germany into a peace-loving and democratic State.

THOSE STIPULATIONS

"These agreements stipulate Germany's obligation to pay reparations and thus, even if only partially, to compensate for the damage done to the countries which suffered from German aggression.

"In accordance with these agreements, the Governments of the four Powers accepted responsibility for administering Germany and undertook to determine jointly the status of Germany or of any areas, including Berlin, which are part of German territory, and to conclude a Peace Treaty with Germany, which should be signed by a Government of Democratic Germany adequate for the purpose.

"These highly important agreements of the four Powers on Germany have been violated by the United States of America, Great Britain and France.

THE RUHR QUESTION

Measures for the demilitarisation of Germany have not been completed, and such an important centre of German war industry as the Ruhr has been removed from the control of the four Powers. Fulfilment of the decision on reparations from the Western Occupation Zones of Germany has been disrupted by the United States, Great Britain and France.

"By the separate actions of the United States, Great Britain and France, the Four-Power Control Machinery in Germany has been destroyed, as a result of which the Control Council has ceased to function.

DISMEMBERMENT OF GERMANY

"Since the London Conference of Three Powers with the participation of Benelux countries measures are being carried out by the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France aimed at splitting and dismembering Germany including the preparation now taking place for the appointment of a separate Government for the Western Zones of Germany and the separate currency reform carried out on June 18 of this year for the Western Occupation Zone.

"Inasmuch as the position which has arisen in Berlin as in the whole of Germany is a direct consequence of the systematic violation of decisions of the Potsdam Conference by the Governments of the United States Great Britain and France as also of the Agreement of the Four Powers on Control machinery in Germany, the Soviet Government must reject as altogether unfounded the declaration of the Government of the United States to the effect that the measures for restricting transport communications between Berlin and the Western Occupation Zones of Germany introduced by the Soviet Command to protect the economy of the Soviet Zone from disorganisation allegedly constitute a violation of existing agreements relating to the Administration of Berlin.

CONTROL OF BERLIN

"The Government of the United States declares that it occupies its sector in Berlin by a right deriving from the defeat and surrender of Germany referring in this connection to the agreement between the four Power in relation to Germany and Berlin.

"This only goes to confirm that the exercise of the above-mentioned right in regard to Berlin is bound up with the obligatory fulfilment by the powers occupying Germany of the quardripartite agreements concluded between them in relation to Germany as a whole.

"In accordance with these agreements Berlin was envisaged as the seat of the supreme authority of the four Powers occupying Germany and agreement was reached on the administration of "Greater Berlin" under the direction of the Control Council.

"Thus the agreement on Quadripartite Administration of Berlin is an inseparable component part of the agreement on Quadripartite Administration of Germany as a whole.

"When the United States Great Britain and France by their separate actions in the Westen Zones of Germany destroyed the system of Quadripartite Administration of Germany and began to create in Frankfurt-on-Main a Capital for a Government of Western Germany, they thereby undermined also the legal basis on which rested their right to participate in the Administration of Berlin.

WITHDRAWAL OF U.S. TROOPS

"The Government of the United States points out in its Note that its right to stay in Berlin is also based on the fact that the United States withdrew its troops from certain areas of the Soviet Zone of Occupation which they had entered during the period of military operations in Germany, and that, had it foreseen the situation which has arisen in Berlin, it would not have withdrawn its troops from these areas.

"However, the Government of the United States knows very well that by withdrawing its troops to the confines of the American Zone as established in the Four-Power Agreement on the Zones of Occupation in Germany, it merely fulfilled the obligations it had undertaken, the fulfulment of which alone could give the United States the right to take her troops in Berlin.

"Perusal of President Truman's letter to Premier Stalin of June 14, 1945, and Premier Stalin's letter in reply of June 16, 1945 which are mentioned in the Note of the Government of the United States confirm that owing to the agreement reached, the troops of the United States, Great Britain and France obtained the possibility of entering both Berlin—Capital of Germany—and Vienna—the Capital of Austria— which as is known were captured only by the troops of the Soviet Army.

"It is also known that the above mentioned agreements on Berlin and Vienna were only a part of the agreements on Germany and Austria, on the fulfilment of which the Soviet Government continues to insist.

THANK YOURSELVES

"The Government of the United States declares that the temporary measures introduced by the Soviet Command, for restricting transport communications between Berlin and the Western Zones, have created difficulties in the supply of the Berlin population of the Western Sectors.

"It cannot, however, be denied that these difficulties were caused by the actions of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France and above all by their separate actions in introducing a new currency in the Western Zones of Germany and special currency in the Western Sectors of Berlin.

DANGER TO SOVIET

"Berlin is in the centre of the Soviet Zone and is part of that Zone. The interests of the Berlin populations do not admit of a situation where there has been introduced into Berlin, or even only in the Western Sectors of Berlin, a currency which is not in circulation in the Soviet Zone."

"However, the introduction of a separate currency reform in the Western Zones of Germany placed Berlin, and with it the entire Soviet Zone of Occupation, in a position where the entire mass of currency notes invalidated in the Western Zones threatened to pour into Berlin and into the Soviet Occupation Zone of Germany.

"The Soviet Command was compelled, therefore, to adopt urgent measures to safeguard the interests of the German population as well as of economy of the Soviet Zone of Occupation and the area of Greater Berlin".

"The danger of destruction of the normal economic activity of the Soviet Zone of Occupation and Berlin has not been averted even yet since the United States, Great Britain and France continue to maintain their own special currency in Berlin."

"As the same time the Soviet Command has constantly manifested, and continues to manifest, concern for the well-being of the Berlin population and for ensuring it normal supplies of everything necessary, and is striving for the speediest elimination of the difficulties which have recently arisen in this matter."

"Moreover if necessary the Soviet Government will not object to ensuring sufficient supplies for the whole of "Greater Berlin" by its own means."

"As regard the declaration of the Government of the United States that it will not be deterred by threats, pressure or other action to abandon its right to participate in the discussion of Berlin, the Soviet Government does not intend to enter into a discussion of this declaration, for it has no need of a policy of pressure, since by violation of the agreed decisions in the Administration of Berlin the above mentioned Governments are themselves rendering null and void their right to participate in the occupation of Berlin.

"The Government of the United States in its Note of July 6 expresses readiness to begin negotiations between the four Allied Occupying Powers for an examination of the situation which has arisen in Berlin, but passes over in silence the question of Germany as a whole.

BERLIN CAN'T BE ISOLATED.

"While not objecting to negotiations, the Soviet Government, however, deems it necessary to declare that it cannot link the start of these negotiations with the fulfilment of any preliminary conditions and that, secondly, Quadripartite negotiations could only be effective if they were not confined to the question of the Administration of Berlin since this question cannot be separated from the general question of Quadripartite Control in relations to Germany.

"Notes of similar content were sent on July 14 by the Soviet Government through their Ambassadors in London and Paris to the Governments of Great Britain and France".

Bevin Studies Russian Note

LONDON, July 15, (I.P.A.): Russia's reply to British note of protest was received here yesterday. Russian Ambassador Zarubin called at the Foreign Office and handed the note to State Minister Hector McNeil.

The note which was in Russian was being translated and studied by Mr. Bevin and his advisors. The Bevin was pre-occupied with other engagements and could not receive Ambassador Zarubin personally.

Official quarters say that the contents of the note cannot be disclosed until translation is complete. Its delivery surprised the Whitehall.

COMMUNISTS' HOUSES BURNT DOWN

16-Hour Operation In Kedah Area

SINGAPORE, July 14, (Reuter): Troops and police in a 16-hour operation in the Baling area of Kedha today burned down eight houses occupied by Communists. An armed Chinese was wounded during the raid. One man who tried to escape into the jungle was fired on. He was seen falling down a precipice, and belied killed.

In Kuala Lumpur it was announced today that in spite of present terrorism there are only two strikes in Malaya now—both on Johore rubber estates, and involving only 78 workers altogether.

Be A Zionist And Die

Iraq's Amendment To Penal Code

BAGDAD, July 14 (Reuter): Zionism was made a crime punishable by death, life imprisonment or a minimum of seven years penal servitude by an amendment to the penal code approved by the Iraqi Lower House today.

The Lower House adopted a change in the code, recommended by the Government, to make Zionism for the first time a crime against the state.

The change placed Zionism in the same category as Communism or an illegal organisation conspiring against the state and public security.

FUTURE OF FALKLAND ISLES

LONDON, July 15 (Reuter): The Governor of the Falkland Islands, Mr. Miles Clifford, arrives in Britain this week-end for consultations with the Colonial Office on the future constitution and colonial development of these British possessions in the South Atlantic.

Argentina and Chile both have territorial claims in this part of the world.

At present the Governor is aided by an Executive and a Legislative Council, both composed of ex-officio members and others appointed by the Governor.

LINGUISTIC PROVINCES

Maharashtra Chamber Welcomes Appointment Of Commission

The following Resolution was passed in the Committee Meeting of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, held on Wednesday:—

"We welcome the Commission appointed by the President of the Indian Constituent Assembly to consider the question of the formation of the new provinces of Maharashtra, Andhra, Karnataka and Kerala.

"We demand the creation of a new Province of Maharashtra within the Dominion of India made up of the Marathi-speaking peoples' territory of the province of Bombay including the city of Bombay; Marathi-speaking peoples' territory of C.P. and Berar and the Marathi-speaking territory of the Indian States which have emrged and which are likely to merge hereafter."

DECLARE AHMEDABAD "CHOLERA AFFECTED"

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 14.

By recommendation of the Municipal General Board, the District Magistrate has requested the Bombay Government to declare Ahmedabad as a cholera affected area so that steps can be taken under powers vested by law concerning cholera.

SUSPECTED CASES IN VILLAGES.

The epidemic of cholera which started from the Commerce College on July 8 has now abated but stray cases of suspected cholera have been admitted in the Municipal Hospital from Gomtipur and Asarwa and they are improving. The total number of suspected and confirmed cases since the outbreak of the epidemic is 13 including ten fatal ones.. Total anti-cholera innoculations carried out since the outbreak is 17,000. Anti-cholera vaccine has been given to medical practioners and medical officers of different institutions to innoculate their patients and the public.

Compulsory Military Training In New Zealand

WELLINGTON, July 14 (Reuter):—New Zealand may be called upon to introduce compulsory military training for a peace time territorial army, the Minister of Defence, Mr. Frederick Jones, said in the House of Representatives today.

The Government, he added, was likely to follow a recommendation of Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, Chief of the British Imperial staff, in in taking such course.

It was reported to call up each year 18,000 youths of 18 for 14 weeks initial training followed by a two two weeks' annual refresher course for three years before they were posted to the reserve.

Mr. Jones disclosed that the present strength of New Zealand's forces was navy 1,560, army 4,763, and air force 2,833.

Government Of India's New Offices In London

LONDON, July 15, (U.P.A.): The Government of India have just taken over the site of old Archbishop Tenison School in Leicester Square and work has already started on bombed ruins of the School and in a year or two the buildings will appear which will house the Government of India's offices here. The Archbishop Tenison School had historic value since it was founder by Archibishop Tenison in 1695.

The Indian Government has taken lease of office block in Sifford Street for seven thousand five hundred pounds a year rent as the present India House is very small to accommodate all offices due to expansion of Government of India's activities.

High Commissioner Menon is also negotiating for more offices in West End.

C. P. Govt. Scales Down School Fees

NAGPUR, July 14, (A.P.I.): Substantial concessions to the students in high schools and lower middle schools run by the Government have been announced in a press note issued by the C. P. and Berar Government today.

SARDAR SAYS 'ACCESSION ONLY SETTLEMENT'

"HYDERABAD PROBLEM" IS A CREATION OF BRITISH GOVT.

PAKISTAN ACCUSED OF AGGRESSION

PATIALA, July 15 (API).—A stirring call to the people of East Punjab States to remain united and to avoid factions was made by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India and Minister in Charge of States, when he inaugurated here today the strategic Union of Patiala and East Punjab States.

This is the last of such unions of States to be formed in the Indian Union and has its western frontiers with Pakistan. The Union consists of the States of Patiala, Kapurthala, Nabha, Jhind, Faridkot and Malerkotla, and two non-salute States. The Union has an area of over 16,000 square miles and a population of 3,000,000.

Sardar Patel, in a sixty-minute speech, said that the Union of Patiala and East Punjab States would have an important part to play in the new India, in which, indeed, every citizen had to perform his duty.

Sardar Patel reviewed the events that had transformed the Indian scene, especially as it affected the States, since the achievement of independence and said that although India's ancient frontiers had been narrowed down and new frontiers had been created, India wished to maintain relations of amity with neighbouring States and to create confidence and friendship.

In a reference to Hyderabad, Sardar Patel said: "There can be no understanding with those at present in charge of affairs in that State. That is clear."

FAITHFUL ALLY OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT

Sardar Patel dwelt at length on the efforts made by India to solve the Hyderabad issue by negotiations and said people were accusing the Indian Union Government of showing weakness. They were asking why they were not entering Hyderabad as they had done in case of Junagadh.

The problem of Hyderabad—the "most faithful ally of the British Government—" was a creation of the British Government.

He had hoped that that problem would be solved without difficulty but that was not to be.

"It was my hope", said Sardar Patel, "that Lord Mountbatten would be able to solve the question successfully before he laid down his office." There is only one way of a settlement—AND THAT IS ACCESSION. THERE IS NO OTHER POSSIBILITY OF A SETTLEMENT.

If Hyderabad follows the example of other princes, our attachment and interest in its welfare will be abiding if on the other hand Hyderabad seeks help from outside and persists in its futile policy then the Government of India could not be blamed for the policy it would pursue hereafter.

Sardar Patel scotched all talk about differences of opinion in the Government of India on the question of Hyderabad .He said that the Indian Cabinet was unanimously agreed on its approach to Hyderabad. Theirs was a joint responsibility and they were handling it as such.

Sardar Patel said that the new union occupied a strategic position. The people of the states should learn the art of self-rule and those in charge of should run the administration for the welfare of the people and win their hearts.

"We became free," said Sardar Patel "not with the intention of being aggressors. But what was Pakistan doing?" asked Sardar Patel.

Sardar Patel referred to the imprisonment of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and the bombing of tribal areas, and asked, "who bombed the tribal people the other day?"

Sardar Patel appealed to the leaders of the state Prajamandal to get together and strengthen the hands of the Rajpramukh. He asked them to submit the names for the interim ministry within a week.

OATH ADMINISTERED

After a 50-minute speech Sardar Patel administered the Oath to the Rajpramukh of the Union, the Maharaja of Patiala.

Before the inauguration ceremony, a Guard of Honour was presented to Sardar Patel.

Awter his speech, Sardar Patel read out a message from the Governor-General, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, which was sent for the occasion.

The message said: "the formation of the Patiala and East Punjab States union is a landmark in the progress of India towards unity and strength."

Th co-operation of the Maharajah of Patiala in the formation of the Union had been most valuable, his Excellency said, and reminded the leaders and the people of the new Union that a heavy responsibility devolved on them. No difficulty, said the Governor General, should impede the growth of the new Union, and they should make co-operative efforts to cover come all obstacles.

Trivedi's Message To Rajapramukh Of E. Punjab States

SIMLA, July 14 (API): The East Punjab Governor Sir Chandulal Trivedi, in a message to the Maharaja of Patiala, Rajpramukh, on the occasion of the inauguration to-morrow of the Patiala and East Punjab States Union by Sardar Patel says: "I regret my inability owing to indisposition to attend the ceremony of the inauguration of the Patiala and East Punjab States Union by Sardar Patel and on this historic and suspicious occasion I send my hearty greetings and sincere good wishes to the new Union. Under the wise guidance of your Highness, the Rajpramukh, the Union is assured of bright future and will surely go from strength to strength. As your Highness knows people of the East Punjab and States comprising the new Union are bound by many common ties, cultural, linguistic and economic and there has developed between us a tradition of co-operation in the fields of common endeavour

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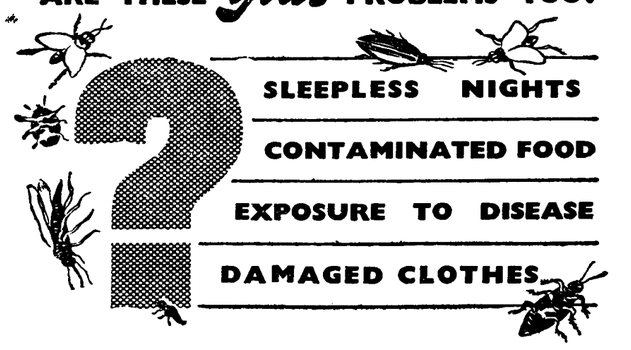

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The Bombay Chronicle

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—JONATHAN SWIFT

PERMITS FOR PAKISTANIS

The Government of India in an admirably worded communique has declared its policy of controlling admission of Pakistan into the Union by permits. The reluctance of the Union Government to resort to any measure that might bear the semblance of discrimination is shown by the scrupulous care with which the permit system is restricted to Western Pakistan and by which the casual visitor is excluded from its scope. The Government has also shown the greatest care in telling the public that the decision is taken with considerable hesitation, and that it is rendered necessary because of the heavy responsibilities imposed on them by the refugees that have come out of Pakistan and to whom there is a special responsibility. The influx of a large number of returning Muslims who had suffered disillusionment on trying their fortunes in Pakistan, had created a terrific problem to the Union Government, already struggling under the task of resettling the non-Muslim refugees from Pakistan. An effort to settle this difficulty on governmental level proved unavailing. Pakistan was able neither to look after her own minorities nor to satisfy the Union Muslims who followed the Qaid-i-Azam into the Promised Land. Or, if she was able, she was not willing. It was asking too much of the Union Government to expect that it would assume responsibility for both Pakistan mincrities and Pakistan ex-patriots. And the permit system has come into being as a safeguard against overrunning.

The pressure on the Western side is rendered inevitable by the Kashmir-Hyderabad complications which cannot be ignored as a factor in determining inter-Dominion relations. As a matter of fact, it is not to be denied that Hyderabad causes much more difficulty with its periodic rumours of spies and spy-rings than Kashmir where the fighting has now become straight. The Union Government has made it clear beyond cavil that its main purpose is protection of its own nationals and organising its relief work on the most economic and manageable lines. It is understandable that—despite Sir Mohammed Zafrullah's genocide propaganda—Muslims who left India from mixed motives, fear of conditions in the Union, hopes of prospects in Pakistan, should desire to return to the country which offers better chances of development and progress. But then the returning Muslims should not object to certain formalities being imposed to ensure that it is not a passing fancy which will reassert itself periodically. It is better, it has been well said, to be careful than to be sorry. The Muslims who would honour us and the Union by coming back, have made one hasty decision already. And it is desirable that they are guarded from more haste. As for the Union, it is surely wise that it guards against acquiring a constantly shifting population.

The Only Way

Inaugurating the Union of Patiala and the East Punjab States, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel declared categorically that the only settlement with Hyderabad was accession. With justifiable annoyance, he denounced Hyderabad as the creation of the British and warned trouble-makers that, if they were calculating on dissensions in the Union Government, they were heading for disillusionment. The firmness with which the Sardar spoke will reassure those who feared that the Union Government was weakening and at the same time it will remove the false hopes of those who expect Hyderabad to score a victory in the weakness of Delhi. The Government of India is alive to the difficulties of the Hyderabad situation and the vital differences between the problem of Hyderabad and the past complication that was Junagadh. The capacity of the present set-up for mischief in the Nizam's Dominions is vastly greater than was the capacity of the eccentric Nawab of Junagadh who was carried beyond his depth by Pakistan tempters more concerned with embarrassing the Indian Union than with helping Junagadh's real voice to make itself heard.

It is, however, difficult to understand why Sardar Patel should have chosen the occasion of the Patiala Union inauguration to deliver a warning to Hyderabad, the more difficult in fact since the Sardar never paused for a moment to tell the States' rulers of East Punjab to use their princely influence to correct the Nizam's errors of imagination. There is no point of contact between East Punjab and the Nizam's territories. It almost seems as though the Sardar was bent on impressing on the Princes, not only of the East Punjab Union, that by accession they had lost nothing—or at any rate nothing which their more recalcitrant brother princes might hope to get. If this was the Sardar's intention, then he will have to initiate action to carry conviction since there is a fear that the States Ministry will coerce the weaker Princes and submit to the extravagances and eccentricities of the reactionary and strong-willed. Indians in the Union are convinced that Hyderabad must come into the Union and that a natural process cannot be for long obstructed. They have felt this even before the leaders in the Union Government gave expression to it. But they would like to see the Union Government taking a more vigorous line in helping the inevitable. Progress is not a process but a force and those who let their sense of the inevitable create a lethargy in themselves and in their environment, are not serving the forces of growth. The Union Government has thrice established its case on Hyderabad. The Nizam's provocations are many and continuing. And there seems to the unesoteric nothing more to be said, much more to be done. If instead of these sophisticated discussions, the Union Government moved forward to that which it holds inevitable, it will be most probable that the extent of support it would get would be far beyond all expectations. So far as the Union people are concerned, they need no convincing; they have been straining at the leash. So far as the reactionary authorities of Hyderabad are concerned, they are beyond reason. So far as the outside world is affected, it will understand decision and action better than vacillation and doubt. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has said that accession is inevitable. So did Pandit Nehru some two weeks back. To the common man, the next question is obvious: What are we waiting for? And, now that we know it is not for the Nizam, the answer cannot be long postponed.

Educational Finance

The Committee appointed by the Central Government to suggest ways and means of financing education does not seem to have made much progress so far. At its second meeting on Wednesday it is reported to have made only the negative suggestion that expenditure on education should not be tackled on to any specific item of taxation and that no special educational tax should be levied. And the Committee is not to meet again before August. The task before the Committee is doubtless a difficult ons, but it is not faced by educationists or Government for the first time. It has been specially considered by the Central Advisory Board of Education on Post-War Educational Development. But Independence has raised many new, unexpected, problems which have imposed heavy financial burdens on the Central Government. And the impossibility of local bodies to make any appreciable contribution to the huge cost of compulsory primary education has added much to the financial responsibilities of the Provincial and Central Governments. Yet compulsory education for children, at least between six and eleven years, has long been delayed that it must now be introduced at once throughout the country. Educationists also rightly believe that this minimum education will not meet the present requirements of a democratic state under adult franchise and that basic education must be made free for children up to the age of 14 years. Then there is the huge cost of speedily raising literacy among millions of adults. The need is also acutely felt for more technical schools, colleges and research institutes. The task is doubtless stupendous to finance all this expenditure while at the same time crores of excise revenue have to be foregone in two or three years more.

Realising this colossal difficulties of meeting educational expenditure, Gandhiji conceived the idea of self-supporting education. He suggested that craft-work should be pushed in elementary schools for seven years to the extent necessary to make each school meet the salaries of its teachers, pleading that otherwise there could be no future for compulsory education. We stoutly opposed this extreme concentration on craft-work. The Wardha Conference compromised by assigning 3 hours and 20 minutes daily to craft-work. We opposed this compromise also as it would leave too little time for the other subjects recommended by the Conference itself. The Central Advisory Board approved of the principle of including craft-work in elementary schools but did not support the idea of self-supporting education. It rightly held that the cost of elementary education must be borne by the State, however high it may be. The precise manner of meeting the cost is not yet determined, but it is now generally maintained by educationists and statesmen that the cost must be one of the first charges on the State revenue, whether it comes from one particular tax or from the total revenue. We trust the Government Committee will expedite its work, at least with regard to compulsory primary education and adult literacy.

ARAB STATES AND TRUCE EXTENSION

LAKE SUCCESS, July 15. (Reuter): Mahmoud Bey Fawzi (Egypt) emphasised strongly that the Arab States had not yet rejected the request for a prolongation of the truce, when the Security Council resumed debate on the Palestine question to-day.

Fawzi Bey said that the Council, before passing any resolution condemning the Arabs, should at least wait until it had received a concerted reply.

He appealed to the Council to try to understand the difficulties which the Arab States had in accepting a truce which, on all the evidence given, was an advantage to the Jews.

As the Council drew near to a vote on the American resolution, its chances of passing were strengthened by Argentina's declared support.

The Council adjourned until later this evening.

MINOR FIGHTING IN PALESTINE.

Only minor fighting was reported from the Palestine war fronts to-day as Arabs and Jews awaited outcome of decisive talks at Lake Success, where the Security Council was tonight expected to send out its second cease-fire order in eight days. British and Soviet amendments to last night's United States truce resolution in the Security Council would make it a flat order with no strings attached, observers believed.

JEWISH CLAIMS.

An Israeli Communique from Tel Aviv this morning claimed the occupation of two South Palestine villages held by the Egyptians. They were Beir Affa which has changed hands twice since the truce ended, and Hatta. Arms and ammunition were captured by Jewish forces, it was claimed.

In the north, Jews reported the capture of Iblin, a village north-east of Shafa Amr in the Nazareth area which was taken yesterday.

From Amman, capital of the Transjordan, Jewish aircraft dropped four bombs on Arab—held Jericho last night without causing casualties or damage. The Jews were believed to be trying to hit the vital Allenby Bridge, main supply link for Arab Legionaries fighting in the Holy Land.

U. N. GUARD SHOT DEAD.

A Norwegian United Nations guard was shot and killed by a sniper in Jerusalem on July 13, Mr. Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary-General, disclosed here to-day.

UNIDENTIFIED AIRCRAFT BOMBS JEWISH QUARTERS.

JERUSALEM, July 15. (U.P.A.): An unidentified aircraft bombed the Jewish quarters of Jerusalem early today. Hospitals reported there were no casualties from the raid, the second on the Holy City this week.

During the 45 minute-attack Arab 25-pounders continued to shell Jerusalem from the village of Nei Sameul, to the north.

LAIK ALI OUT TO 'FIGHT TO FINISH'

Says Hyderabad Will Not Give In Despite Economic Sanctions

BUT TRADE REPORTED AT STANDSTILL SEQUEL TO CLOSING OF EXCHANGE BUSINESS

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) July 15 (API) Hyderabad's Prime Minister Mir Laik Ali speaking here today reiterated Hyderabad's determination to remain independent and said that the Indian leaders had miscalculated "our strength and determination to fight to the finish'.

Mir Laik Ali, who was addressing a public meeting held to celebrate the 38th anniversary of Nizam's accession to the "Gadi" said that attempts were being made to coerce Hyderabad into submission by the application of economic sanctions, which were being tightened up from day to day. But the Government of India, he continued, would be disappointed to find that despite the blockade of petrol, chlorine, medicines and other essential supplies, the people of Hyderabad had shown no signs of "surrendering" On the contrary the determination of the people of Hyderabad to defend their freedom was stiffening every day.

BANK OF BIKANER CLOSES SECUNDERABAD BRANCH

The Bank of Bikaner has announced closing down of its Secunderabad branch with effect from July 21.

It is rumoured here that some other banks may follow suit, the reason being that with trade brought to a virtual standstill and exchange business closed as a result of restrictions imposed both by the Reserve Bank of India and the Hyderabad State Bank, banking business in Hyderabad has registered a serious fall.

The Secunderabad branch of the Bikaner Bank has asked the depositors to withdraw their deposits in full before July 21 and informed that the Indian Currency deposits would be paid in Hyderabad currency at the buying rate. The depots and branches of some of Indian Union commercial firms, which have sold out their stocks, are also reported to be closing down.

TWO RAZAKAR RAIDERS KILLED

SHOLAPUR, July 15 (API): An armed gang of 60 Razakars raided village Hadalgi in Sholapur taluka on Thursday afternoon, according to a report received here. The village defence police party opened fire on the Razakars, resulting in two of the raiders being killed.

NIZAM POMULGATES PRESS ACT

HYDERABAD (Dn.) July 15 (API) —A Nizam's Government notification issued today says: 'A Press Act has come into force, but the provisions of the Act are not being duly observed, before taking any action in accordance with the provisions of the Act the Nizam's Government desire to warn persons concerned to observe the following provisions of the Act, failing which not only their newspapers and sections of the Act also will be presses will be confiscated but penal brought into action.

KISANS TAKE POLICE STATION

BOMBAY, July 15 (UPI)—The Police Station at Lingatpuri, in Aurangabad District Hyderabad State, was raided by an angry mob of Kisans outraged at Razakar atrocities and took possession of it, according to a reportt put out by the Hyderabad Congress today.

The report added that the Kisans then held a mass meeting and unfurled the Indian Union flag on the flag-staff on the Police Station. After singing the National Anthem the crowd dispersed.

RAIDS ON INDIAN VILLAGES

Another report said that 50 armed militarymen from Hyderabad State infiltrated into the village of Vedgaon, East Khandesh, said to be of considerable strateic importance, took photographs and went back.

The Razakar hordes again raided village Anjandoh, in Aurangabad District and decamped with property worth Rs. 40,000. Looting of Congress workers in Nilaga, in Bih and Babultara, in Parbhani District, is also reported.

MORE VILLAGES THROW OFF NIZAM'S YOKE

MADRAS, July 15 (UPI): Thirty more villages of Parbhani district, in the Hyderabad State have revolted against the Nizam's authority and decided to conduct their own administration by themselves, according to information received in the office of the Hyderabad State Congress.

Elsewhere in the Hyderabad State, according to reports received here, the Kisan Dals are now proving superior in strength to Razakars and their military abettors. They are said to be not only defending and rescuing the people from raiders, but also have taken to the offensive to destroy the Razakars' terror centres. Mobile squads are reported to have been formed by them for this purpose, which are said to be active in Kakondu villages of Aurangabad District, Gandujagir village in Parbhani District, Huigeri in Raichur District, Chalgeri in Gulberg District and Guntamarpalli village in Bidar District.

At Changatpuri, in Aurangabad District, the people of the surrounding village hoisted the Indian Union flag at a special ceremony held to pay homage to martyrs killed in clashes with police and Razakars.

According to information received at the Hyderabad State Congress Office, Harijans are being enrolled in large numbers in the Razakar Organisation after giving them awards or lands.

HYDERABAD SPIES ARRESTED IN BIHAR

CHAIBASA, (Bihar) July 15 (API) Seven persons, including two women, have been arrested here for alleged anti-Dominion activities.

The arrested persons, who comprise a band of street musicians, are believed to be inhabitants of Hyderabad. On a search of their belongings, some objectionable documents and articles have, it is alleged, been seized by the police.

THREE ALLEGED SPIES ARRESTED IN JUBBULPORE

(From Our Correspondent)
JUBBULPORE, July 15.

Dilsher Khan and two other Muslims were arrested and detained in Jubbulpore Central Jail under Public Safety Act on the alleged charge of being Nizam's spies. Last night home internment orders were served under the Goondas Act on 35 suspected notorious characters at Jubbulpore.

GOODS TRAIN DERAILED NEAR DUNDI

Owing to the derailment of a goods train early this morning near Dundi between Jubbulpore and Katni section of the GIP Railway, the Allahabad-Bombay Express arrived here about 2 hours behind the schedule. No serious damage was reported as a result of the accident.

POLICEMEN JAILED FOR EIGHT YEARS

(From Our Correspondent)
JUBBULPORE, July 14.

Charged with attempting to murder by throwing lady passengers out of the second class compartment of a running train, Abdur Rahim and Mohamed Sadique formerly constables of U. P. Police were awarded eight years rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 100 each by the Sessions Judge of Bhilsa, Gwalior State.

It will be recalled on December 15 last, when Shrimati Satwant Kaur and her daughter Kumari Chandrani Kaur, inmates of Wardha Ashram, were travelling by the Grand Trunk Express from Wardha to Delhi the accused managed to enter into their compartment somewhere near Bhilsa and threw Chandrani Kaur out of the compartment, and made murderous assault on Satwant Kaur.

Chandrani Kaur was rescued by railway gangmen and when police apprehended the accused she identified them. The Government railway police in co-ordination with C. P. C.I.D. successfully prosecuted the accused and brought them to book.

ENEMY ATTACKS IN POONCH REPULSED

NEW DELHI, July 15 (UPI)—Beyond the snow-covered Zojila Pass at an altitude of over 11,000 feet, Indian army troops are operating in arctic conditions keeping a constant vigil to spot the enemy. Occasional enemy fire on our forward pickets near Machhoi has been silenced.

Our artillery dispersed an enemy concentration ten miles north-east of Gurez on July 14.

Our troops in Poonch area successfully repulsed an enemy attack on one of our posts. The enemy was supported by one three inch mortar and two medium machine-guns.

In the Naushera-Rajauri sector, there were two minor engagements. In one engagement, the hostiles armed with bren-guns and mortars were engaged by one of our patrols which dispersed the enemy, killing three of them.

SECURITY COUNCIL TO MEET IN PARIS

LAKE SUCCESS, July 15. (U.P.A.)- Secretary General Trygve Lie will leave for Europe aboard the 'Queen Elizabeth' to-day to inspect preparations for the 1948 General Assembly meeting in Paris.

Lie also will attend the sessions of the United Nations Economic and Social Council in Geneva and visit the United Nations London Office returning here early August. He will be accompanied by his executive assistant, Andrew Cordier, who will remain in Paris about two weeks to supervise arrangements for the Assembly session opening September 21

GEN. PERSHING DEAD

WASHINGTON, July 15 (UPA). General John J. Pershing, stern leader of the American Army in World War I, died shortly before dawn today after a long battle against the complicated illness of old age.

Death came to the nation's highest ranking soldier at 3-50 a.m. EDT in the Walter Reed Army Hospital.

For a decade he set in the hospital suite and studied the developments of another conflict which made the triumphs of his American Expeditionary Forces paltry by comparison.

Burma Rice Ship For India

MADRAS, July 15 (API). The "S. S Karo" arrived at Madras harbour on July 14, with 3,000 tons of rice from Burma. Out of this consignment, 1,200 tons have been allotted to Mysore and the rest to the Central reserve at Avadi.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Russian Wheat

Under an agreement signed with the Russian Government, India would be able to import 50,000 tons of wheat from Russia by the end of September in exchange for tea. The American Government by refusing to be a party to the international agreement on wheat and thus allowing the world market in that commodity to be disorganised, has seriously jeopardised India's position in regard to her wheat supplies. She has paid heavily for these supplies during the past several years. America's sabotage of the international agreement is pushing up the prices still further and India will find it extremely difficult to secure her requirements from the American and Australian markets for some months to come. In such circumstances, Russia's offer, limited though it be to 50,000 tons for the present, comes as a welcome relief. It is to be hoped that it will be possible to import larger quantities of food grains from Russia in future on some mutually satisfactory bartar system, if not on a cash basis.

New U. S. Ambassador

The appointment of Mr. Loy Henderson as U. S. Ambassador to India in succession to Dr. Henry Grady marks the increasing importance which the American Government attaches to affairs and movements in middle and south-east Asia. The American Government seems to have realised that the new India that has been born is bound to exercise in the coming years a steadily increasing and predominant influence in shaping the destinies of the peoples of the eastern hemisphere, and that a new orientation in the approach to her is necessary. Dr. Grady, America's first ambassador, disclosed himself early as a misfit because of the war-time complexes from which he has been suffering. His exit thus spells one may take it, not only a change in the personality of the ambassador but a change also in the outlook of the American Government towards the problems of India and of the countries of which she is bound to constitute the hub in the not too distant future. Mr. Henderson, with his extensive knowledge of eastern affairs, is evidently deemed to be better qualified to discharge the reponsibilities of the ambassadorial office at New Delhi than Dr. Grady.

A Welcome Move

We welcome the report that a convention of Indian Union Muslims will be held in Madras in October to organise the community in supporting the Indian Government with regard to the issues in Hyderabad and Kashmir. Sahebzada Jung Ali Mirza of Madras, who has taken the initiative in the matter, says he has already been assured of support by prominent Muslims in various cities and he hopes to demonstrate by deeds that the Muslims in India are as patriotic as the non-Muslims. The patriotism of a vast majority of the Indian Muslims is unquestioned and unquestionable. But there are some who are capable of being misled and of misleading others. That calls for active propaganda against possible mischief. And since Kasim Rizvi has publicly and repeatedly declared that he and his supporters are acting for and in the interests of the Muslims in India, that silly claim needs to be publicly repudiated by the Indian Muslims. It is also desirable to demonstrate from time to time that nationalism is not a matter of religion, and both the Hindus and Muslims in India should vindicate the secular character of the Indian Dominion.

Italy In Crisis

The young fanatic who tried to assassinate Signor Togliatti—the communist leader's life is still in the balance—has himself very nearly "ruined Italy." The Italians are proverbially emotional and once murder is let loose amongst them, there is no knowing where it will stop. Tomorrow it may be the turn of Signor Gasperi. But that young fanatic has actually attempted not individual but a political assassination of entire Italy and its people. This is no exaggeration. Italy escaped a crisis during the last General Election. Today it is threatened with a worse one. It is very very significant that the wave of immediate strikes in so many important towns including Rome was a spontaneous reaction to the attempt on Signor Togliatti. The disorders that followed have certainly subsided. But the Communist dominated Italian confederation of Labour has called a general strike throughout Italy and it has now started. The Government accuses the Communists of trying to exploit the outrage for political ends. That may be true. But the point is that a general strike literally paralyses the entire life of a people. It is a showdown on a national scale with stakes that are both national and international. If it is pressed on it will face Italy with a clean cut issue of complete and smashing victory for western democracy or communism. Like Togliatti's life Italy's future is also now in the balance.

Vital Statistics

The vital statistics returns for India for the week ending the 29th May for towns with a population of 30,000 and over show birth and death rates of 25.7 and 21.6 per thousand of the population respectively. But the statistics lose much of their value because they are in respect of only 152 out of 182 towns in India. It should be possible for the Government of India to ensure timely returns from all the towns concerned. It is noteworthy that the death rate in the towns in the States is appreciably lower, 19.4. It is also note-worthy that, while there were 171 deaths from cholera in the Indian towns during the week, there was none in the towns in the States. The difference is probably due to less congestion in the latter. If there are explanations Government Health Officers should throw more light on the question.

Ceylon's Support

The Government of Ceylon will support the claim of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., for representation on the Ceylon-U. K. Continental Conference on shipping. British and other European shipping companies who had been enjoying the monopoly of the maritime trade of the eastern countries for all these decades and who had been resisting, by fair means as well as foul, the claims of the shipping companies in India for a share in such trade, had had to yield recently to the force of circumstances and admit the Scindia Company's claim for representation on the United Kingdom—India Conference and India—America Conference. As a result this Indian company has been enabled to ply its ships between England and India as well as between America and India and spare in the carrying trade which had been the sole preserve of British and other European and American interests. Now this Indian Company is claiming a legitimate share in the carrying trade of Ceylon. The vested European interests do not relish the idea and have been opposing the claim on flimsy pleas which have been rightly brushed aside by Ceylon.

Honour And Honours

Pakistan has, according to the "Times of India" decided to continue system of Honours lists. This is in the line of the Jinnah tradition of not imposing too onerous a burden on his following. The giving up of titles was begun very vigorously in July 1947 by the Muslim League but it was not kept up with any sustained effort. In fact the knights and khan sahebs were not averse to resuming their lightly shed dignity and nothing much was said of this frailty. Now with Pakistan in action and with so many claimants for officials preference it is natural that something less burdensome on the State than jobs and Government posts was needed. A title serves several useful purposes. It is, in a sense Shakespeare never could have imagined, twice blessed: The man who is the recipient is of course pleased; but, unlike jobs whose benefits and glory are mostly personal Honours cause a kind of reflected glory to shine on the relations of the titled one, even unto the third generation and the fifth remove. Besides since kind words butter no parships titles will cost Pakistan nothing. There is, however, one point which the other Dominion might well bear in mind: In the British period, there was a great deal of discontent in the old veterans who were shocked to see tinsel and ribbon and gaud presented as outward signs of nobility. One of them, in fact, complained that it brought the Government into contempt with the less educated who were apt to measure the bounties of the benign rulers in terms of bullion and silk. This is a small matter and Pakistan should not ignore the tastes of the unlettered who, after all, will have the deciding voice in politics.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

"A small section of the armed police in Dacca numbering about 20 to 30 men struck work on Tuesday evening as there had been some delay in receiving their salaries for June....."
—East Bengal (Pakistan) Government Press Note.

* * *

We beg to draw the attention of irate Comrades to the Indo-Soviet Agreement that has just been announced.

In view of it won't they now forgive the Indian Government? Although the threat of 50,000 tons of Red wheat to Indian stomachs provokes 'ALTER EGO' to the warning: "Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes".
—Virgil.

* * *

The Members of the Kashmir Commission are understood to be planning to visit areas like Mirpur and Poonch which are still under occupation by raiders and rebels.

But, of course, they ought not to plan visits to Abbotabad, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Gujrat and so on and so forth.

And they should never never study the map of Kashmir and surrounding areas.—Units of the Indian Union—XXII-Kashmir. Never.

* * *

We reject the Government of India's communique on the alleged subject of Muslim refugees from India to Pakistan now trying to return from Pakistan to India. Its facts and arguments are all myths and are designed unscrupulously for sheer propaganda.

The real facts regarding the entire situation are very, very, very much different. No one is coming back to India: alternatively they are disgused non-Muslims. What is more, there are no Muslims in India. The few thousands or even tens of thousands who were left in obscure nooks and corners of India were all genocided in the Bombay riots of the last fortnight. The U N. Kashmir Commission, please take note.

By the way, when we say no Muslims are left in the Indian Union it is with the usual "E. and O. E." We mean the Madras-Bombay Muslim League group.

* * *

According to a Karachi report, Pakistan proposes to have her own honours list on the lines of the one that existed in undivided India.

* * *

Hurray—we mean, continuity with the traditions, customs and etiquette of British India must be kept up.

Moreover, the system of Government honours has also to be pursued in honour of the Honour which Pakistan decorated itself with by Constitutional Law (No. 1) on confer—sorry, on humbling presenting Mr. M. A. Jinnah with the title of Qaid-i-Azam.

With the principle thus proved and conclusively vindicated, the Pakistan Government must, and we have no doubt it will, now proceed to do compensatory justice to men like ex-Sir Firoz Khan Noon, etc., with appropriate substitute honours. A high power committee is indicated. And since it is not altogether unlikely that you may feel inclined to help we are prepared (without any guarantee of prizes) to receive and pass on suitable suggestions about honours for Messrs. Liaquat Ali, Zafrullah, Ghulam Muhammad, Ghazanfar Ali, Abdul Qaiyum, Chaudhry Khaliquzzaman, etc. and, of course, appropriate ersatzes for ex-Sirs, ex-Khan Bahadurs, etc.

* * *

The British Colonial Office have announced an agreement with the Government of India about the appointment of Indian Commissioners in certain colonial territories where there is a large Indian population.

But the British Colonial Office have made it perfectly clear that these Commissioners "will be concerned only with Indians visiting their territories otherwise than for the purpose of permanent residence."

Which strict and specific limitation is as it should be, isn't it and shouldn't it?

* * *

At Lake Success the Security Council was presented the other day with a Syrian resolution seeking the legal opinion of the International Court on the status of Palestine after the end of the British Mandate.

What ridiculous nonsense! In view of the fact that the status of Palestine, that is to say, the status of Israel, has already been recognised by the United States and the Soviet Union this is like some freak wanting to appeal from a full bench of the High Court to the court of a civil judge.

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The Moscow Radio declared tonight that Russia "cannot agree" with the tenor of the three-Power protest Notes over the Berlin blockade
—Reuter.

Nor with the three-Power tenure of zero point five Berlin.

No U.S. Visa For British 'Red' M. P.

LONDON, July 15 (Reuter)—Phil Piratin, one of the two Communist members of Parliament, has been refused a visa to enter the United States. He had been invited to attend the National Convention of the United States Communist Party as fraternal delegate from the Communist Party in Britain.

The American Consul said Mr. Piratin was "mandatorily excludable from the United States on political grounds."

Mr. Bevin, in a reply to a letter of protest from Mr. Piratin, said that as the granting of visas was the domestic concern of the United States Government, it would be improper for him to attempt to influence them in an individual case.

Highlights Of Sterling Balances Agreement

TAPERING ANNUITY FOR PAYMENT OF PENSIONS

Provision For Multilateral Convertibility

(Continued from Page 1)

certain amount of our resources in sterling. Under the Reserve Bank of India Act, not less than two-fifth of the total assets of the bank should consist of gold, bullion and sterling securities. Under this provision even before the war, the Reserve Bank always held sterling balances of varying amounts. The amount that was held immediately before the war was about 47 million pounds (Rs. 64 crores.)

WAR ACCUMULATIONS

The sterling balances of India at the time of the commencement of our London negotiations were about £1160 million (Rs. 1547 crores). Large accumulations of Strling balances occurred during the war as a result of the various financial and commercial transactions The principal sources of accumulations were the re-imbursements in sterling to the Government of India by the United Kingdom Government for the purchase of stores and other materials from India and certain other expenditure incurred by us on account of the U. K. Government and the Governments of Allied Nations.

PROPERTY OF RESERVE BANK

A section of the Reserve Bank Act which imposed on the bank the obligation to buy Sterling to an unlimited extent was utilised for financing these supplies. It was not intended that this section should be utilised for such purpose. The payments in Sterling which were made by the British Government for meeting their share of war time expenditure were handed over by the Government of India to the Reserve Bank in exchnge for rupees.

The Sterling thus became the property of the Reserve Bank and has been invested or deposited with the Bank of England. It is thus clear, as I have pointed out on previous occasions, that our Sterling balances do not represent an inter-Governmental war debt in any sense of the term. They are the aggregate of sums received in final settlement of a number of transactions in accordance with agreed financial and other arrangements for the prosecution of the war and the sharing of its burdens.

It should be noted that over and above the expendtiure incurred by India which was recoverable from the United Kingdom, government and the Allied Governments, India incurred enormous expenditure on her own account during the war.

NOT A WAR DEBT

These sterling balances are held by the Reserve Bank of India partly in the issue department as a currency reserve and partly in the banking department as assets against liabilities

It is necessary to restate this obvious proposition for removing the misunderstanding that still seems to persist in certain quarters which have periodically agitated for the scaling down of the sterling balances on the ground of their being a war debt. Obviously, no question of scaling down can arise either on moral or technical grounds.

It cannot be contended that India had not borne on her own account her full share of the war burdens. The strain on Indian economy during the war years have been fully recognised, and it has never been suggested in responsible quarters that India would be legitimately called upon to make any further contribution. It must be said to the credit of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that at no time during the course of our discussions did he put forward or suggest any proposition for scaling down the sterling balances. It can now be claimed that the ghost of scaling down has been finally laid. I feel confident that the United Kingdom will do its utmost to honour its obligations and assist us in reconstructing our war shattered economy. This is the only course consistent with any country's reputation for financial integrity and credit. On our part, we wish England speedy economic recovery in the common interst of both the countries.

PURCHASE OF STORES AND INSTALLATIONS

"In April 1947 the undivided Government of India took over from the United Kingdom Government all their stores and installations which the United Kingdom Government had left in India at the termination of the war. The price to be paid for these stores and installations was left over for settlement at a later date. The settlement of this question became important and urgent in view of the establishment of a separate currency for Pakistan and the need for a final separation of the Sterling Balances between the two Dominions the Sterling Balances being the property of the Reserve Bank of India, share of these will have to be paid to the Pakistan Government on the establishment of a separate currency for Pakistan and the return of Indian notes to the Reserve Bank. The manner in which the Sterling assets of the Reserve Bank ought to be divided between India and Pakistan have been provided for in the Pakistan (Monetary System) Reserve Bank, Order, 1947, and in the various amendments to that order. The documents relating to this matter have already been published. The negotiations relating to the price to be fixed for the stores and installations were conducted by us jointly along with the Government of Pakistan. The Ministry of Finance made an estimate of the book value of the stores and installations which we had taken over. The estimate made is of the order of 375 million (Rs. 500 crores).

At a conference in Karachi, before I left for England we came to an agreement with the Pakistan Government regarding the method of computation of the values of these stores and installations and the manner in which they are to be divided between the two Governments. The various computations were discussed in great detail between our officials and the Pakistan officials on the one side and the U.K. Government officials on the other side. It is a tribute to our finance and accounts officers that our valuations were generally accepted by the U.K. officials. As to the actual price to be paid for the stores and installations, certain principles were agreed upon, according to categories. After a good deal of discussion it was finally agreed that the price to be paid for all the stores and installations should be settled at 100 million (Rs. 133.3 crores) the settlement was arrived at in a spirit of the utmost cordiality, and I consider that it can be regarded as fair to both sides.

CAPITALISATION OF PENSIONS

"Under the partition arrangements, the final responsibility for the payment of all the pensions by the undivided Government of India was taken over by us. The pre-partition central pensions, including pension payments on account of officers who have retired as a consequence of the partition is about £6-1-4 million (Rs. eight crores) per year. The liability will no doubt decrease from year to year until it is extinguished after a certain period. We decided to purchase from the U.K. Government tapering annuities for meeting this liability. This was considered as a convenient procedure which will also incidentally reduce the Sterling Balances to a more realistic figure. In addition to this liability taken over by the Central Government, there is also the liability for the pensions debitable to the accounts of the Provinces of India.

"We decided to purchase annuities to cover these payment also. Our negotiations resulted satisfactorily and the capital sums involved in the purchase of these annuities are £147-1/2 million (Rs. 197 crores) for Central Pensions and £20-1/2 million Rs. 27 crores) for the pensions of the Provinces of India. In return for these capital sums, tapering annuities will be made available to India for meeting these pensionary liabilities. If the annuity is found to be in excess of the actual needs in any year, the excess will be appropriated by us; if it falls short the deficit will be made good by us. The Pakistan Government also is at liberty to capitalise the pensionary liability of the Pakistan Provinces on a similar basis and pay it as a capital sum out of the Pakistan share of the Sterling Balances.

INDIA'S RIGHT TO STERLING BALANCES

In so far as London has been a clearing house for international financial transations arising out of trade and commerce, there is nothing unusual in India and other countries holding balances in the United Kingdom Apart from such normal balances, a great proportion of India's balance as well as the balances of a few other countries represent war time accumulations which indicate the extent of the strain on the internal economies of the countries concerned. The strain was caused by the postponement of internal consumption and the over work of plant and machinery without replacement and also the postponement of new development projects.

We have, therefore, every right to use the accumulated reserves for satisfying these pent up demands. The only way in which the United Kingdom could meet the demands for an orderly liquidation of the balances is by the creation of an export surplus in the United Kingdom, that is, by increasing the export of that country and by the tightening up of home consumption.

It is obvious that is would take some time before an adequate export surplus could be created in the United Kingdom. In the intervening period, there should inevitably be a mutual adjustment of various claims. It is for the purpose of restoring the economy of the United Kingdom that she obtained from the United States of America and from Canada certain lines of credit. As you are aware, these credits were consumed at a rate much faster than was originally anticipated. It has also turned out that owing to various unforeseen factors, the economic recovery of the United Kingdom has been slower than was expected. It was under these conditions that our first negotiations were conducted with the United Kingdom in 1947.

ANGLO-AMERICAN AGREEMENT

The position in the earlier part of 1947 was that India was free to utilise her Sterling balances in any manner she pleased for expenditure in or remittances to the sterling area, subject only to the limitation of availability of goods in that area. She was also entitled to convert the balances into dollars or any other currency at her own discretion, provided that she was satisfied that the expenditure involved was essential in the interests of the economy of the country. This position could not continue for long on account of the provisions of the financial agreement between the United Kingdom and the United States.

Under that agreement, the United Kingdom was bound to make every endeavour to enter into arrangements with the countries holding Sterling balances, with a view to providing multi-lateral convertibility for current earnings of sterling. It was mainly in pursuance of the Anglo-American agreement and the necessity of arranging for an orderly liquidation of the balances that discussions between the United Kingdom Government and the various sterling area countries became necessary in 1947. The discussions which were held in January and February 1947 in New Delhi between the official delegations of our two governments weer not brought to a conclusion, but an interim settlement was effected in August 1947 dealing only with the question of the foreign exchange necessary for India for a period of six months. I explained the implications of this agreement at the press conference in August 1947, to which I have made reference in January 1948 the agreement was renewed for a further period of six months, the main difference being the limitation on the extent of convertibility of our holdings in our No. 1 account, consequent on the suspension of convertibility provided for in the Anglo-American loan agreement. For the first half of 1948, the convertible portion of sterling released was limited to £ 10 million (Rs. 13 crores).

INDIA'S OBJECTIVES

Since the January agreement was only for a period of six months and twominated in June 1948, we decided to enter into fresh negotiations and the Delegation to London was sent for this purpose. Apart from the question of the release of the balances for any stated period, there were certain other matters which we wished to settle. The objects with which the present negotiations were undertaken were:—

(1) To settle the payment for the U. K. stores and installations which the undivided government of India took over in April 1947.

(b) To arrive at a pension capitalisation scheme on the basis of the purchase of an annuity, and

(c) To arrange for a release of sterling initially for a period of three years, including multilateral convertibility for at least a part of the release.

RELEASE OF STERLING

"The present practice of obtaining releases for 6 months has proved unsatisfactory because it created uncertainties in our foreign exchange position and seriously interfered with a balanced import policy. From the point of view of planning economic development, it is necessary to look ahead for a reasonable period. At the same time, in view of the difficulties and uncertainties during the period of transition from war-time to peace-time economy in the United Kingdom, it was not possible to press for a long-term arrangement. The negotiations were, therefore, conducted on the basis of released funds sufficient initially for a period of three years. The negotiations proved to be somewhat difficult and protracted. In view of the uncertainty of the rate of their economic recovery, the U.K. Government urged that an annual release would be more satisfactory than a release for a period of three years.

Finally, the Chancellor appreciated our position, and he agreed to conduct the negotiations on a basis of three-year release. The task was to balance our own needs in the light of our absorptive capacity and the legitimate export surplus that the United Kingdom could spare for India. The final outcome of the negotiations was that the United Kingdom have agreed to release during the coming three years ending 30th June, 1951 a sum of £80 million (Rs. 107 crores) which together with the balance in our account number one, as on first July 1948 would place at our disposal resources amounting to £160 million (Rs. 213 crores) over and above our export earnings during this period.

In view of the magnitude of our development programme, we would have welcomed a larger release than what was finally agreed upon. The Chancellor the Exchequer contended that the capacity of the United Kingdom economy to provide us with capital goods of an unrequited nature cannot exceed £40 million or Rs. 53 crores per annum during the next three years. In judging about the adequacy of the release, I would like it to be noted that with the utmost liberalisation of our import policy during the current half year, consistent with the interest of India, I expect that we would more or less break even on our exports and imports at the end of the period. The question of utilisation of any portion of the releases is not likely to arise till the beginning of 1949. In effect, the total available Sterling for use upto the end of June, 1951, will have to be spent during the remaining period of 2-1/2 years. The development programme made, however, attain during the third year such a stage as to necessiatate a much larger volume of imports on capital goods. If such a situation arose, we are at liberty to discuss the matter with the United Kingdom Government so that, if they also attain sufficient economic recovery, they may supply our needs more adequately and effectively. In view of the fact that we have £80 million to our credit in account number one, we have agreed that there will be no need to make any fresh transfer to this account during the first year. In the second and third years £40 million or Rs. 53 crores, each year will be transferred to account number one. The agreement, however, provides for flexibility in case more funds are needed.

MULTILATERAL CONVERTIBILITY

"In view of the various uncertain factors affecting the economy of the world in general and the U. K. in particular, we agreed that the arrangement relating to multilateral convertibility may be confined to one year in the first instance to be renewed after further discussion later on. The central reserves at the disposal of the United Kingdom Government amount to approximately £ 500 million, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer is of the opinion that it represents an absolute minimum necessary to protect the members of the Sterling area as a whole. After a careful examination of our trade position with hard currency areas for the next twelve months, it has been agreed that multilateral convertibility should be limited to £ 15 million or Rs. 20 crores during the first year. In estimating the adequacy of convertibility there are certain important factors which must be specially noted. We have secured certain substantial advantages in other directions. Switzerland, for instance, has been a hard currency area. The British Government have recently concluded an agreement with Switzerland which will give us the benefit of paying that country in Sterling approximately to the extent of our adverse balance of payments with that country during 1947. Similar agreements have also been made with some other countries. These countries under this agreement would accept Sterling from us. This also applies to France and Czechoslovakia. It will thus be found that amongst the countries of Europe with whcih we are concerned for purposes of trade relationship, the only two countries which would still remain hard currency areas for us are Belgium and Portugal besides the Anglo-American zone of Germany, as it may be broadly stated that the other countries have become soft currency areas for us. With regard to Japan we are entitled to get dollars to the extent of £ 3-1/2 million or Rs. 43/4 crores out of our trade balance with that country. These are very substantial gains which must be taken into account in assessing the amount of convertibility secured. We have also been able to secure certain other advantages which have a direct bearing on the question of convertibility. The U. K. Government have promised us all possible help in regard to the supply of certain essential commodities such as petrol, oil, lubricants, non-ferrous metals, cotton, plywood etc., from our traditional sources of supply for payment in Sterling. This arrangements should considerably reduce the strain on our Dollar resources. Taking all these factors into consideration, and the fact that we can still borrow to some extent from the International Monetary Fund, I am satisfied that on the question of convertibility we have secured a satisfactory arrangement which will enable us to adequately meet the anticipated deficit in our balance of payments with hard currency countries during the next twelve months.

"I would like to add here that certain outstanding dues from the United Kingdom Government under the defence expenditure plan, including anticipated claims to be met by India, have been settled to our complete satisfaction. The final position therefore is that all claims and counter-claims as between India and Pakistan on the one hand and the United Kingdom Government on the other hand arising out of the war, including the U.K. Government's property in defence stores and installations, have been finally settled. The apportionment of the relevant assets and liabilities as between India and Pakistan has also been settled between the two Governments.

"The payment for the stores and installations and the capitalised value of the pensions would disclose a more realistic picture of the total amount of the Sterling Balance. From the balance thus left Pakistan would be entitled to get her share in accordance with the currency arrangement already made. It is difficult to say at present what exactly will be share of India in the Sterling Balances, it may be estimated that after deducting all these items, however, the net balance in favour of India would be approximately £800 million or Rs. 1,067 crores. Out of this above £200 million or Rs. 267 crores may be considered as normal currency reserve. The balance available for use including the amount in the Reserve Bank's account now will be approximately £600 million (Rs. 800 crores).

"The negotiations that the delegation undertook proved to be extremely difficult and delicate. I feel, however, that the discussions have served to create a better understanding of our mutual difficulties and problems and have promoted goodwill on both side. I hope that with this spirit of understanding we might look forward to even more satisfactory settlements in future when the United Kingdom economy itself must be expected to improve considerably. I take this opportunity of thanking the delegates for the valuable help that they rendered to me and also al our officers and the officers of the Reserve Bank of India for the efficient and splendid manner in which they conducted the negotiations with the United Kingdom and the Bank of England officers.

R

IN CANCELLATION of the previous orders the Government of Bombay has issued a fresh order under the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946, which provides that no person shall bring essential articles of food into the Greater Bombay Rationed Area except under a licence granted by competent authority against cancellation of the appropriate coupons on a ration card or ration permit and makes this prohibition applicable also to the import of the articles even while in transit through the above area.

The order further provides that the importer shall produce the licence for inspection on demand by any Police Officer or Rationing Inspector, and also imposes on him the obligation to deliver the counterfoils to these officers at the first checknaka, if the articles are brought by road or at the railway station at which he alights, if they are brought by rail.

R

PEDRO DOMINGO PEREIRA was convicted for supplying bread without bread coupons and for profiteering in the same and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or one months' rigorous imprisonment in default.

PIRAMSINGH AMARSING was convicted for supplying Petrol without a coupon and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

POLICE SEARCH PLACE OF MRS. ASAF ALI

When Socialists Deleberate On Hyderabad Issue

NAGPUR, July 15 (API): Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali, who returned from a tour of Chanda yesterday, left for Delhi by air this morning.

At Chanda, Mrs. Asaf Ali who is President of the Hyderabad Action Committee of the Socialist Party, presided at a meeting of the Committee on July 13 held at the camp organised by the Socialist Party there. Some Socialists from Hyderabad State were also present at the meeting.

While the meeting was continuing its deliberations, the Police, headed by a Deputy Superintendent, searched the belongings of Maganlal Bagdi and Jeshraj (Socialists) who had accompanied Mrs. Asaf Ali from Nagpur to Chanda on her tour. The Police also searched the place where Mrs. Asaf Ali stayed in Chanda and the motor car in which all the three had travelled from Nagpur to Chanda.

Nothing incriminating was found during the search, but the Police recorded the numbers of one pistol and one gun for which Maganlal Badgi and his companion Jeshraj had licenses, according to information re-

Chinese Draw With Mohun Bagan

CALCUTTA, July 15 (API). The third exhibition match played by the Chinese Olympic team in Calcutta today with Mohun Bagan, the premier Indian football team, ended in a goalless draw.

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER

NEW YORK, July 15.

Previous Closing	32.42
Today's Opening	32.40
Difference	—2
Today's Closing	32.18
Difference	—24

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, July 15.

	Rs. As.
Silver Bullion Forward	171 9
Gold Forward	113 10
Sovereign	74 12

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, July 15.

Stock exchange opening prices: Anaconda copper mining 38-1/4, General motors unquoted United states steel common 83, United States Steel Preference unquoted.

Hapur Market Rates

(From Our Correspondent.)

HAPUR, July 15.

Wheat 21 to 23/8, Gram 13/6, Barley 12/11, Bejhar 12/8, Juwar 14/8, Gowar 13/8, Peas 13/4, Arhar 12/12, Urd 19, Moong 19, Masoor 14, Stocks Wheat 6, Gram 3, Barley 160, Peas 10, Arhar 7, Maize 17, Khattles Gur ready 13/6, Shakkar 13, Forward Fagan 10/8/1, Opened 10/8/6, yesterday closed 10/8/3, Quiet Sarson 24/10, Taraseed 21 to 19, Oil 70, Oilcake 7/8, Benola 12 to 14, Oats 9, Methi 14/12, Bardana Asuj 96, October 108, Silver Forward 163/11, Opened 164, yesterday Closed 164/4, Gold Forward 112/12, Opened 122/12, yesterday Closed 113.

KARACHI COTTON MARKET

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 15.

Cotton Sind Nt 92, Punjab 289, F106, Less 92/8, Four F rates steadily held but very little business. Sales 500, bales, arrivals 270, exports nil. Cottonseeds Nt 7/9, Desi 8/4, Rapeseeds 178, Steady Gold Tejabi 108, Soveriegns 74/8, Silver Coins 133/8, steady. Stock exchange Pakistan State Bank 100, Habib Bank 166, Habib Insurance 77, Mohammadi Steamship 98/8, Orient Airways 23, Government three per cent 1960, Loan 12 to 14, Oats 9, Methi 14/12, Bardana 150/8, market steady.

India's Olympic Hockey Team In London

LONDON, July 15. (Reuter): India's Olympic hockey players arrived here last night. They have come to Britain to defend the Olympic title they won at Amsterdam in 1928 and retained in Los Angles in 1932 and Berlin in 1936.

Their task is regarded as being stiffer in this series than on the other occasions when success attended their efforts. There are three main reasons for this view.

In the first place, the opposition will this time include Great Britain, who did not enter a team for the Berlin games. Playing under familiar weather conditions, and on their own soil, the British are thought likely to prove formidable opposition.

Secondly, they will also meet new strong opponents in Pakistan, who play with the same style and technique as themselves, and seem likely to make a great bid for Olympic honours.

Thirdly, while the Indians are strong as a team, on this occasion they lack the series of a "wizard" of the stature of Dhyan Chand.

On arrival at London airport they were met by the Chief Manager of the Indian Olympic team, Mr. Moin-ul-Huq, and were taken to their quarters in the Richmond Camp, just outside London.

Today they were resting after their journey, but tomorrow they intend to get out their hockey sticks and continue their preparation for their bid to gain a fourth hockey title for their country.

MOSCOW PLANS FRESH SANCTIONS AGAINST TITO

Cominform Organ Rejects Yugoslav Reply

BUCHAREST, July 15. (Reuter): The rift between Yugoslavia and other East European Communist States was today widened when the Cominform official organ "uncompromisingly" rejected Yugoslav answers to Cominform criticisms.

The paper said the Yugoslav reply—which branded Cominform charges of deviation as "invented slander and lies"—was "one of the basest documents which shows that the Tito regime intends to carry further its anti-Marxist and anti-Soviet policy."

The paper added that the Yugoslav Communist Congress of July 21, which has been boycotted by the Soviet and other Communist parties, could not be regarded as "representing the real will of the masses of party members".

The paper was published here for the first time since its headquarters were shifted from Belgrade.

Diplomatic observers in London thought that the move showed that Moscow had abandoned all hope that the Yugoslav Communist Party would overthrow Marshal Tito

FRESH SANCTIONS?

These quarters said that Moscow is now planning fresh sanctions against the Yugoslav Communist leaders who were denounced a fortnight ago.

Although Yugoslavia gets much of her vitally important Hydro-electric equipment from Switzerland and Sweden, she is largely dependent on Russia for equipment and supplies for her heavy industry, and on Czechoslovakia for agricultural machinery and equipment for her light industry.

If Moscow applies secret sanctions, London observers thought, the whole operation of the Yugoslav Five-Year Plan may be endangered, and the Yugoslav leadership brought to heel.

SOVIET REPLY WORSENS BERLIN SITUATION

Western Allies May Carry Demand Direct To Stalin

LONDON, July 15. (U.P.A.): Informed sources indicated to-day that the Western Allies may carry their demand for immediate lifting of the Berlin blockade direct to Marshal Stalin.

An informant said, "Stalin made a deal with us in 1945 for the Western withdrawal of troops around Berlin. Now Mr. Molotov (Soviet Foreign Minister) is repudiating it. It would certainly be logical to carry the case to the Russian 'court of last resort' before turning to other action."

This possibility was raised while British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin told the British Cabinet that Russia's refusal to lift the Berlin blockade posed a serious challenge to the prestige and even honour of the Western powers.

CABINET EMERGENCY SESSION.

It was understood that the regular Cabinet meeting at 10 Downing Street was virtually converted into an emergency session to discuss the Russian note which challenged the right of the Western powers to remain any longer in Berlin.

Continuous consultations among American, British and French officials here and between this Capital and Paris and Washington continued.

In Washington, American officials who asked that they be not identified, said that the United States will stand firm on its demand that the Berlin blockade be lifted despite the stubborn Soviet refusal and predicted that Great Britain and France will follow the same course.

West and East were far apart. The West insisted upon immediate lifting of the blockade and then possibly four-power talks on Berlin. The Russians refused to lift the blockade and charged that the West forced its imposition by introducing new currency into Berlin and insisted that any four-power talks must consider all German problems.

The Berlin crisis which has been "very serious" since last month, turned even worse on publication of the Soviet reply to the Anglo-American-French demand that the Soviet blockade in Berlin be lifted at once.

BRITISH WARNING TO RUSSIANS

BERLIN, July 15. (Reuter): A British spokesman warned the Russians to-night that if they carried out their threat to "regulate" air traffic in the Berlin air corridor, the Western Allies would defy them.

Simultaneously, General Lucius D. Clay, American Military Governor, declared in Frankfurt that the air passage to Berlin would be continued "indennitely."

This, he said, meant as long as the people of Berlin "are desirous of maintaining their freedom and as long as other people want to help them."

BIG POWER TO DECIDE

LAKE SUCCESS, July 15 (Reuter): Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary-General, told a press conference today that he did not expect to be asked for United Nations' intervention in the Berlin case, but added: "That is a matter for the Big Power to decide".

International Hockey Match

AMSTERDAM, July 15 (Reuter). The Indian Hockey Team will meet Holland in an international match at Amsterdam on August 21.

on the Godrej folding Bed

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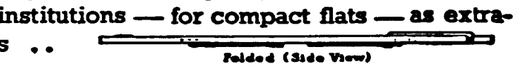

Folded (Side View)

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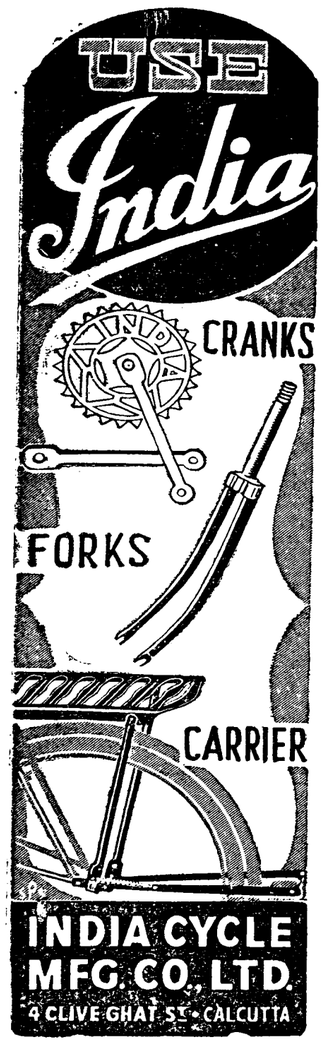

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Dennis Price with a holiday maker, in "Holiday Camp", showing at the REGAL.

ROYAL WEDDING PRESENTS ON SHOW

Double Attraction At Regal

The management of the REGAL Theatre presents this week the following grand double attraction: "Holiday Camp" and "Royal Wedding Presents".

The Gainsborough picture "Holiday Camp" makes the beginning of a new vogue in film entertainment and is based on topical experience.

The cast of the picture presents a particularly interesting combination. The great artist of "Black Narcissus" renown plays the role of a middle-aged spinster whose kindness helps a young couple to solve an intimate problem during the stay at the holiday camp. The starring roles are played by Dennis Price, as a bogus squadron leader and a sadistic murderer, Jack Warner, and Hazel Court. The action of the film is set against the ever moving background of a vast modern holiday camp on the East Coast of America. The film of America. The film traces the lwidely varying experience of an assorted group of holiday-makers. As a whole, this vast and moving canvass forms an intriguing, composite plot. The central story concerns a topical London Suburban family—The Huggests: there is plenty of action, romance, intrigue and laughter in the film which becomes a fine entertainment. Patricia Roe and Gerry Wilmst appear among others as themselves.

"ROYAL WEDDING PRESENTS".

Photographed in technicolour, this 2,600 feet film gives a complete technicolour inventory of the Royal Wedding presents. The many and varied gifts are attractively arranged and lighted and neatly captioned by a corps of experienced commentators. The magnificent pieces of jewellery given by the King and Queen and Queen Mary provide the highlights. Shots of the Royal Wedding furnish an impressive ending. The musical accompaniment leaves nothing to be desired. The feminine fan will love every minute of it.

PARADISE

The technicolour film "Down Argentine Way," featuring Betty Grable, Don Ameche and Carmen Miranda, will be screened at the PARADISE theatre from to-day.

Week's Film-Fare

"SONG OF LOVE"

Romantic Idyll Set To World's Greatest Music

The unforgettable music of three great composers—Schumann, Brahms and Liszt—shares stellar honours along with Katharine Hepburn, Paul Henreird and Robert Walker in "Song of Love", an impassioned, stirring, and beautifully enacted love story based on the lives of Clara and Robert Schumann. The new M-G-M picture which comes to the METRO theatre to-day, is one of the season's distinguished productions and offers an enriching experience to lovers of music and drama alike.

It is easy to believe that Miss Hepburn demanded the role of Clara Schumann, the gifted concert pianist who married her father's brilliant but impoverished composer-pupil and devoted her life to the world's recognition of his genius, for she gives it all she's got.

In her newest role, Miss Hepburn probes deep under the surface of her character and gives a thoughtful, profound and highly sensitive performance which adds immeasurably to her stature as one of Hollywood's top actresses.

The two men in her life, her husband and Johannes Brahms, whose love she rejects in order to perpetuate her husband's fame after his death, are faultlessly played by Paul Henreid, as the tormented Schumann whose unrecognized genius drives him to insanity, and by Robert Walker, as the devoted Brahms who takes over the management of his friend's household and family, and who tried to ease Clara's burden.

Clarence Brown has given the production masterful direction, infusing the picture's monumental musical score as an integral part of the action itself and tracing with pointed touches Schumann's career from his carefree attic honeymoon period to the gripping concert hall climax in which he loses his mind just as he is about to receive the recognition his incomparable genius cried for.

Never before has a motion picture offered so rich and varied a musical score as is heard in "Song of Love" Clara and Robert Schumann, Brahms and Franz Liszt all are shown at the piano or with symphony orchestras, and such immortal musical masterpieces are heard as Brahms' "Cradle Song," "Fourth Hungarian Dance," "Symphony in C Minor" and "Rhapsody in G Minor"; Liszt's "Mephisto Waltz" and Schumann's "Tranmerei," "Concerto in A Minor", "Dedication," "Piano Quintette" and "Arabesque."

Katharine Hepburn and Paul Henreid, twin stars of "Song Of Love", M.G.M.'s stirring picturization of the life of the world-famed composer Robert Schumann, which comes to MET RO today.

A scene from 20th Century-Fox Comedy "Sitting Pretty" at the STRAND.

GAY COMEDY AT STRAND

Fourth Week Of "Sitting Pretty"

The popularity of 20th Century-Fox's gay comedy, "Sitting Pretty," starring Robert Young, Maureen O'Hara and Clifton Webb, is showing no abatement at the Strand, where it is now running in its fourth week.

BANDRA

The spectacular film "Unconquered" (in technicolour), starring Gary Cooper and Paulette Goddard, and with a cast numbering a thousand, will be shown at BANDRA theatre from Saturday to Tuesday next.

From Wednesday to Friday next week, the film "Beyond the Blue Horizon" (in technicolour), featuring Dorothy Lamour and Patricia Morrison, will be shown.

SUNDAY MORNING SHOWS

REGAL—Alexander Korda's "Private Life of Henry VIII," starring Charles Laughton, Merle Oberon and Robert Donat. 10 a.m.

PARADISE—M-G-M's Comedy Programme including cartoons. 10-30 a.m.

BANDRA—"Michael Strogoff," starring Anton Walbrook. 10-30 a.m.

Nizam Police Chief's Warning To Officers

Calls For Greatest Vigilance In Safeguarding Public Peace

HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 15 (U. P.I.) A call for the greatest vigilance in safeguarding public peace is made by the Director-General of Police, Nawab Noon Yar Jung in a circular sent to all police officers in Hyderabad.

He says: "At some places bad characters and miscreants have started their criminal activities in different ways. Sometimes these persons commit acts of terrorism, robbery and dacoity in villages and extort money from the people on the pretext of collecting subscriptions and sometimes they harass merchants and other well-to-do persons by intimidating them.

"The responsibility for the protection of life and property of the people solely rests on the police and it is their primary duty to preserve peace and order at all costs. The police must realise that if they shirk their responsibility in meeting the present emergency, it will lead to very grave consequences. The police should round up such hooligans, mischief mongers and fomenters of trouble who are always on the look out to perpetrate crimes and such persons who want only to commit unlawful acts by overstepping their limits to cause breaches of peace. The police should deprive such persons of any arms in their possession and should not hesitate to bring them to book whoever they may be.

"In these grave times every police officer should perform his duties with courage and honesty, with selflessness and vigilance always keeping in view the ideal set after him and should spare no pains to safeguard public peace.

The District Superintendents of Police must realise that they are responsible for preservation of peace in their respective districts and should take necessary steps after keeping themselves informed of internal conditions of the district otherwise they will not only meet condign punishment but will be considered incapable of holding their office."

SARDAR ADVISES BHANSALI TO GIVE UP FAST

WARDHA, July 15 (U.P.I.): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India, in a telegram to Prof. Bhansali advises him to give up his fast which he has embarked upon. Sardar Patel considers his action as inappropriate.

Prof. Bhansali who is firm in his resolve to continue fast has replied that he has not resorted to fast under any body's influence but on account of agony caused by the atrocities of the Razakars

EXPORT OF WHITE COTTON RAGS PROHIBITED

HYDERABAD (Dn.) July 15 (A. P. I.): The Nizam's Government have prohibited the export of white cotton rags from the dominion, says a press note issued yesterday

INDONESIAN NEWS TO BE BROADCASTED

With effect from July 16 the Hyderabad radio will broadcast news in the Indonesian language between 7-30 p.m. and 7-40 p.m. every day on three wavelengths, says a Nizam's Government notification issued yesterday.

CATHOLICS TO PLEDGE FOR INDEPENDENCE

HYDERABAD, July 15 (I.P.A.): True to their traditions of disloyalty to the Indian aspirations of freedom and democracy the Hyderabad Roman Catholics are meeting on July 15 under the auspices of Hyderabad Catholic Institute to pledge themselves for the independence of Hyderabad. The meeting will be held at the "Caprotti Memorial Hall", Gunfoundry at 7 p.m. to congratulate the Nizam on the anniversary of his accession to the Asafia Throne and to declare the Catholics' loyalty to the Ruler and support him wholeheartedly and unreservedly in the struggle for Hyderabad independence.

Anglo-Indian Catholic leader, Dr. C. J. Moris, M.L.A., will preside and be "at home" to all the guests after the function.

CHRISTIAN YOUTHS UNEASY

SECUNDERABAD, July 15 (I.P.A.): Great uneasiness prevails among the Nationalist minded Christian youth over the news circulating here that Dr. C. J. Moris, Anglo-Indian Catholic leader, is making all efforts to recruit Roman Catholic and Christian youths on the Razakar ranks. Many young Christians have openly expressed their resentment at the recent activities of Dr. Moris who they feel is working to the detriment of their future in order to consolidate his own position in the present autocratic regime. It may be recalled that a large section of Christian community in Secunderabad opposed the nomination of Dr. Moris to the Legislative Assembly.

WOMEN RAZAKARS FORCE

BARSI, July 15 (I.P.A.): New Razakar-Women Force has been organised in towns and villages of Nizam's territory surrounding Barsi. They have established their headquarters in Osmanabad Ladies Club and regular parades are being held. The women Razakars are also being instructed in the use of fire arms. Other centres of such organisation are Latur, Tulzapur and Bhil.

The Nizam's Government have taken possession of 40 houses of Hindus who have left the place due to Razaka terror.

IN GUJARAT STATES AFTER MERGER

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, July 14.—Amongst the difficult problems that arose after Gujarat States merger with Bombay Province, the most serious one has its roots in the Jamindari system of these States.

The Jamindars being afraid that Tenancy Act and other such laws benefitting the peasants will also be made applicable to these States, have forcibly snatched agricultural lands from old peasants. Consequently great discontent prevails amongst farmers.

There have been incidents of clashes between Jamindars and peasants as this mania of removing old farmers has swept over all attached States. There is imminent danger of hundreds of acres of land remaining uncultivated.

These activities are especially stronger in Dhandhuka Taluka, Pandoo Mewas, Sankheda Mevas, Mahikantha, Banaskantha, Navasari Prant in Baroda State and in certain States merged with Panch mahal District complaints of peasants about their lands being snatched away forcibly are pouring in offices of Congress Committees and deputations of farmers have put forth their grievances before district authorities

TALUKDARS SUSPENDED

In Dhandhuka Taluka Jamindars had started harassing and oppressing peasants so much that Home Minister Morarji Desai himself had to tour these areas and several Talukdars were arrested under Public Security Act. Moreover, licences of firearms of several Talukdars were cancelled in several Jamindaris. Thakors have ousted farmers from land entrusted to their families since the days of their forefathers and transferred them to their wives, Princes, 'Bhayats' and favourites.

GOVT. ACTION CONTEMPLATED

The Bombay Government is fully apprised of this situation and it is learnt, is considering the question of appointing inquiry committees. Regarding such lands, the Baroda Premier has already given an assurance to farmers to protect their interests by properly amending the old Tenancy Act.

West Pakistan Youth Arrested For Impersonation

NEW DELHI, July 14, (A. P. I.): A Muslim youngman from Western Pakistan, dressed in khaki and posing himself as a Gurkha soldier has been arrested on the charge of impersonation.

Development Of Kandla Port

Delhi Decision Causes Much Concern In Karachi

KARACHI, July 15, (U.P.I): The plan of the Government of India to develop Kundala Port, about 500 miles from Karachi in Kutch has caused considerable anxiety in the capital of Pakistan. India Government, it is believed are spending over Rs. five crores on this project.

It is stated that after partition all import trade for northern Indian cities having been shifted to Bombay there appears to be no cogent reason for developing this port for purposes of trade and secondly, this port is not directly connected by rail with north Indian cities.

Similar apprehensions are felt about the Government of India's plans to construct a number of first rate air fields in the Kutch State which adjoins the frontiers of Pakistan.

Altering Indian Films For Pakistan

The Secretary Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association, Bombay, writes:—

The attention of this Association has been drawn to certain comments in the press that some commercially-minded producers have voluntarily changed certain portions in their films to suit the taste of Pakistan film-goers.

While the specific instances referred to in hese reports are not known, it must be made clear that it has been the accepted prectice in the film industry throughout the world, whenever a film is produced, to bear in mind the conditions prevailing in a country with the intention of sending it to that country for exhibition.

In the case of Pakistan, there is no reason why a producer should not delete any portion in a film if it is likely to prove objectionable to the nationals of that country. In the absence of such foresight on the part of a film producer, there is every likelihood of such portion being cut by the Censor Board in Pakistan and also being ridiculed by the audience.

It is only prudence and commonsense to enticipate such eventualities and forestall such casualities. There cannot be anything against our national self-respect in adopting such a practical proccedure wrich alone would enable is to send out the message of our great country to foreign lands.

TRIVANDRUM, July 14, (API): There was a meeting of the Executive of the Travancore States Congress Parliamantary Party at the Premier's residence this evening. After considering the present situation for nearly two hours, the party adjourned to meet again on Friday morning.

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BOMBAY Stock Exchange

Steel Shares Steady But Mills Quiet Under Scattered Selling

Bombay, July 15.

Th local Share Bazar failed again to record any important price movement as traders are not inclined to increase their commitments. As a matter of fact the market is looking for new incentives. Under such indecisive trend the price structure is well sustained. Some traders are now taking more interest in Bank shares and to-day Imperial and Central Bank shares were in good demand with increased volume of business. Speculative counters moved within a narrow range.

Tata Steel Defd shares opened at Rs 1620 and after declining at Rs. 1612 improved at Rs. 1620. Ordinary shares were steady at Rs. 310. Bombay Dyeing shares were placed around Rs. 1085 an Swadeshi shares were quoted at Rs. 604. Imperial Bank fully paid shares were quoted at Rs. 2100, showing a gain of Rs. 20 while Central Bank shares improved at Rs. 90-8.

There was mostly routine business of jobbing nature. Tata Steel Defds was quoted at Rs. 1622 while Ordinary shares stood at Rs. 310-8. Dyeings were done at Rs. 1087 and Kohinoors were quoted at Rs. 629. Simplex shares were placed at Rs. 217. Tata Powers were done at Rs. 1601 while Bellapur stood around Rs. 292. Central Bank shares improved at Rs. 90-8. Government Securities were in demand and 3 per cent Conversion Loan was quoted at Rs. 99-3. Scindia shares were placed at Rs. 26-10.

The market is awaiting budlee business to-morrow. Tone of the market was steady.

FORWARD SECTION

COTTON MILLS

	Rs.	a.
Bombay Dyeing (12/8 17/8)	1086	4
Kohinoor Mills (6 12)	632	0
Swadeshi Mills (22)	604	0
Central India Mills (4)	282	8
Simplex Mills	215	0
New Great Eastern (10)	165	0
Gokak Mills (3)	313	0
Indore-Malwa (21)	516	4
Century Spinning (15)	525	0
Colaba Land and Mill (1) X.R.	151	4
Indian Bleaching (6) X.D.	160	0
Swan Mills (20)	357	0
Finlay Mills (15)	325	0
Morarji Goculdas (5)	500	0
Edward Sassoon (30)	545	8
Meyer Mills (12)	158	12
Apollo Mills (14)	3-8-6	
India United Ord. (0-13-9)	13 14	6
India United Def (0-2-6)	2..6..6	
Madhusudan Mills (15)	243	12
Podar (S)	171	4
Khatau Makanjee (8)	263	12
STEEL SHARES		
Tata Steel Ord (19)	310	8
Tata Steel Defd. (100/13)	1622	8
Tata Steel Second Pref. (7 1/2)	140	9
CEMENTS		
Associated Cement (8)	169	0
INDUSTRIES		
Burma (12/8)	413	12
Belapur Sugar (12) X.R.	293	8
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1/8)	35	0
Scindia Steam (1/4)	26	10
Premier Construction	220	0
Tata Chemicals	16	5
Tata Oil (2)	51	4
Indian Iron (0/6)	25	8
Bengal Steel (0/8)	20	9
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Tata Hydro (4-8)	163	0
Andhra Valley (45)	1477	8
Tata Power (50)	1607	8
CASH SECTION		
COTTON MILLS		
Elphinstone Mills (5) X.D.	81	0
Phoenix Mills (50)	443	12
Indian Manufacturing	4260	0
Koorla Mills (5) X.R.	147	8
Dawn Mills (40)	1545	0
David Mills (6)	191	4
New City Mills (10)	200	0
Minerva Mills (12)	188	12
Bradbury Mills	680	0
Bharucha Dfd. (0 4)	5	6
Bharat Mills (2)	38	4
Mysore Spg. Mills (5)	200	0
Madhovji Dharamsi (0/12)	15	6
Model Mills (12/8)	190	12
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	765	0
Vishnu Cotton (8)	287	8
Western India (40)	4010	0
Standard Mills (15)	580	0
Sholapur Mills (200)	4500	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0/8)	19	0
Hindustan Mills (40)	4185	0
Tata Mills (3)	71	0
Ahmedabad Advance Old (9)	275	0
Ahmedabad Advance New	195	0
Sassoon Silk (3)	85	8
New Union Mills (0/8)	12	0
Madhusudan B. (2/8)	47	0
Shrinivas Mills (5)	210	0
Raja Bahadur Poona (4)	126	4
Berar Mills	265	0
Victoria Mills	225	0
Colaba Land Coupon	42	0
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Ahmedabad Electric (3/8)	121	4
Ahmedabad Electric New	120	0
Surat Electricity (2/8)	143	12
Karachi Elec. Supply (2)	148	12
Broach Elec. Supply (0/5)	10	12
Ajmer Electricity (0/8)	10	8
Amalgamated (0/12)	15	8
Nagpur Electricity (1/12)	53	8
Poona Electric Supply (5)	155	0
Bombay Suburban Old (3)	140	10
Bombay Suburban New (2)	131	4
BANK SHARES		
Reserve Bank (2/12))	112	8
Imperial Bank of India (35)	2097	8
Imperial Bank P.P. (8-12)	525	0
Central Bank Old (1-8)	90	8
Central Bank New (1/8)	91	0
Bank of India (4) X.R.	214	8
Union Bank of India	9	10
Bank of Baroda (3/8)	165	0
Habib Bank (4)	163	0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1/8)	52	0
United Commercial (1/8)	61	8
Jaipur Bank (1/6)	48	0
Hindustan Commercial	28	8
Mysore Bank (8)	365	0
Exhange Bank of I. & A. (1/8)	38	0
Eastern Bank (0/14/6)	105	0
Bank of India Coupon	38	0
INSURANCE SHARES		
Oriental Life (125)	5075	0
Empire of India (10)	700	0
New India Assurance (1/8)	65	0
Jupiter General (1/4)	25	0
Vulcan Insurance (0/10)	13	4
Indian Mercantile (2)	44	0
Universal Fire (0/4)	11	4
British India General (/12)	24	0
Industrial and Prudential	29	0
Neptune Assurance	7	0
New Great	25	9
All India General	21	4
RAILWAY SHARES		
Central Provinces (1/4)	109	0
Mymensingh Rebate (2)	103	9
Mymensingh Guaranteed (1/4)	103	12
Pachora-Jamner Rly. (2/8)	107	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES		
Alock Ashdown (15)	311	4
Bombay Steamer (28)	613	12
Bombay Burma New (5)	146	4
British Burma Petrol	2-3-9	
Mackenzie (6)	90	0
Port Canning (6)	72	0
Kemp and Co. (30)	475	0
Kemp and Co new	462	8
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	155	0
Industrial Invest Trust (4)	101	0
Western India March (7 5)	303	12
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	36	0
Mukund Iron	10	0
Dena Trust (0/12)	21	0
Alembic Chemical (15)	257	8
Supreme India	123	12
Jam Wire (6)	108	4
Bombay Uganda	69	4
Bombay Motor Cycle	42	0
Walchand Nagar Industries	241	4
United Motor	74	0
Associated Cement New (1-4)	108	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	910	0
Hydary Construction	17	2
Mahmadi Steam	96	0
Gujarat Motor	25	2
Sardar Carbonic	750	0
Harvey Press	310	0
Estrela Batteries	51	0
Prince of Wales Press	610	0
Manmad Press	120	0
PREFERENCE SHARES		
Tata Steel 1st (6)	192	8
Andhra Valley (7)	1260	0
Tata Power (7/8)	1322	8
Hydro Electric (7)	133	12
Bombay Steamer (6)	307	8
Central India (5)	641	4
Swadeshi Mills	146	4
Vishnu Mills (7)	640	0
Lakshmi Mills	307	8
New Great Mills (5/8)	222	8
Poddar Mills (4)	105	0
Shrinivas Mills	98	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	112	8
Bradbury Mills (7/8)	370	0
Surat Electricity (3/4)	131	4
Premier Construction 1st (6½)	122	8
Premier Construction 2nd (6/4)	122	8
Amalgamated (5/8)	123	2
Habib	72	0
Tata Chemical (5)	136	4
Walchand Nagar Indus. (7)	250	0
Jupiter General	19	14
Supreme	120	0
Meyer	121	4
Mackenzie 1st	127	8
Mackenzie 2nd	125	0
Ahmedabad Advance	132	8
Mysore Mills	50	0
Standard Mills	101	0
Madhusudan Mills	12	0
Khatau Mills	103	0
DEBENTURES		
Andhra 1952 (4)	102	12
Bombay Steamer (1959) (4/8)	104	8
Indian Hume Pipe (6)	111	0
Tata Power 1951	103	0
Walchand Nagar (6)	117	0
OUTSIDE SHARES		
Indian Copper (0-1-9)	2 7	6
British India Corporation (0/10)	7	13
Burma Corporation	3	1
New Victoria Mill	3	12
New Victoria Mill Pref.	5	0
Phalton Sugar (8)	128	0
Gold Mohur (20)	325	0
New Kaiser-i-Hind	375	0
Sajjan Mills (3)	225	0
Osmanshahi Mills (10)	190	0
Azam Jahi Mills (10)	200	0
Air Service	11	10
Ambica Air Lines	16	8
Air India	146	4
Hind Motor	6	1
India Steam	10	6

GOVERNMENT LOANS

Bombay, July 15

2 1/4 per cent 1954	98 12
2 1/4 per cent 1950	101 0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	..97..3
2 3/4 per cent 1948-52	100 0
2 3/4 per cent 1960	100 4
2 3/4 per cent 1962	..100 0
2 3/4 per cent 1976	98 14
3 per cent Non-Terminable	99 3
3 per cent 1936 Con.	99 4
3 per cent 1949-52	101 8
3 per cent 1951-54	102 10
3 per cent 1953-56	102 15
3 per cent 1957	102 1
3 per cent 1959-61	101 14
3 per cent 1963-65	101 13
3 per cent 1966-68..	100 6
3 1/2 per cent 1970-73	100 0
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	105 2
4 per cent 1948-53	101 6
4 per cent 1960-70	110 8
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68	116 0
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60	112 6
PROVINCIAL LOANS	
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	98 0
2 3/4 per cent U. P. 1961	98 0
3 per cent Punjab 1952	98 0
3 per cent Bombay 1955	101 3
3 per cent Bombay 1958	101 12
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100 6
3 per cent Punjab 1949	98 14
3 per cent U. P. 1952	100 6
3 per cent C. P. 1952	100 6
4 per cent N. W. F. 1952	99 10
4 per cent U. P. 1961-66	100 0
4 per cent Bombay Municipality D	111 0
4 per cent Bombay Municipality 1959	115 0
6 per cent Municipality 1954	116 0
3 1/4 per cent New Municipal 1977	101 0
6 per cent K. P. T	112 0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.
BOMBAY, July 15.

Tata Ordinary 310/8; Tata Deferred 1622/8; Indian Iron 25/8; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 20/9; Bombay Dyeing 1036/4 Central India 282/8; Gokak 313/2; Kohinoor 631/14; Simplex 215; Swadeshi 603/12; Tata Power 1607/8; Associated Cement 169; Belapur 293/12; Bombay Burma (Old) 413/12; Scindia 26/14; Central Bank 90/10; New India 65; Tata 2nd Pref. 140.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, July 15.

MILLS.

Apollo 3/8/6
Bharat 38/4
Bharucha (Defd.) 5/6
B. Dyeing 1088/12 90 85 86/4
C. India 287 82 82/8
Colaba 151/4 47/8 51/4
E. Textiles 545
Gokak 318 17 18 15 17 13 14 12 13
I. U. (Defd.) 2/7 2.6/6
I. U. (Ord.) 14 13/13 13/14 13/13/6 13/14/6
Indore 515 13,12 16/4
Kohinoor 635 36 30/8 32 29/8 32
Model 192/8 90
New City 202/8 5
New Great 165 64 66 65
Podar 171/4 70 71/4
Simplex 217 18/8 15
Swadeshi 609 3 4
Vishnu 287/8

BANKS.

Baroda 165
Central 90 91 90/4 90/8
Imperial (Old) 2090 2101/4 2097/8
Imperial (New) 522/8 25
India 214 14/8 14
Reserve 112/8
Union 9/12 9/10
U. Commercial 61/4 61/8

ELECTRIC.

Ahmedabad 120/10 21/4
Ajmer 10/8
Andhra Valley 1482.8 77/8
Hydro 163
Hydro (Pref.) 133/12
Power 1600 7/8

INSURANCE.

New Imida 64/8 65
Vulcan 13/2 13/4

STEAMER.

B. Steam 616/4 13/12
Scindia 26/10 26/8 26/10

STEEL.

B. Steel 20 9 20/8 20/9
I. Iron 25/8
Tata (Defd) 1622/8 15 25 15 22/8
Tata (Ord.) 310/8 9 11 9/8 10/8
Tata (IInd Pref.) 140

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 312/8 11/4
A. C. C. (Old) 169 68/8 69
A. C. C. (New) 107/12 8
Belapur 294 92 93/8
B. B. (Old) 416/4 13/12 15 12/8 15 13/12
B. B (New) 145 46/4
B. B. Petrol 2/3/6 2/3/9
I. Bleaching 160 59 60
P. Const. 220 17 20
Shivrajpur 36 35
Tata Chem. 16/6 16/5
Tata Oil 51/12 51/4
Walchandnagar 241/4
Wimco 303.12

SPECIAL.

Central Bank (New) 91
Colaba Coupon 40 44 42
India Bank Coupon 37 38
Coorla Mills 140/10
Vishnu Cotton (Pref.) 641/4
Poona Elec. 155

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, July 14.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	76-1/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	105
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	102-5/8
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	113
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) ex. div.	115-1/2
National Bank of India	35

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 5,596.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, July 14.

T. T. London on :—
New York Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325; Montreal Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325, Zurich Selling 17.34, Buying 17.36; Stockholm 14.47 to 14.50.

BOMBAY COTTON

Active Local Buying After Opening Decline

Bombay, July 15.

The local cotton market opened quiet to-day on private reports of rains in Gujarat and Kathiawar provinces but firmed up on active buying by local operators. These buyers believe that the level of Rs. 600 for September cotton is cheap and they remain buyers on all easy spots. It is true that in view of heavy liquidation the technical position of the market has weakened and there is room for normal recovery but it remains to be seen how prices make an upward move in the absence of any constructive development.

The market opened at a decline of Rs. 6 as compared with last closing level and September was quoted at Rs. 611. There was utter absence of selling and prices sharply advanced at Rs. 620 under professional buying.

The market further improved at Rs. 624 for September option while July was quoted at Rs. 644. To-day 3,100 bales were tendered against maturing July contract. Thereafter there was some realising and September was quoted at Rs. 622. The market was steady and finally closed at 4-30 p.m. as under :—

	Rs.	as.	p.
I.C.C. July	644	0	0
I.C.C. September	622	8	0

RIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES
BOMBAY, July 14.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
July	642	634	638/8
Sept.	620	609	617/8

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton September Contract is 868 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

HESSIAN MARKET

BOMBAY, July 15.

45 X 11 per yd.

Ready	114-1/2
October-December	108-3/4

Bags D. W.

Ready	116
July-September	111

Italian Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, July 15.

150 D. July	4	6	3
150 D. August	4	2	6
150 D. Ready	4	9	0
120 D. Ready	5	6	0
20/22 Yellow Silk July	21	11	0
20022 Yellow Silk August	21	10	0
20/22 Yellow Silk Ready.	21	9	0

PEPPER PRICES

BOMBAY, July 15.

Ashad dely	1162 to 1167
Shravan dely	1155 to 1190
Bhadarva dely cwt.	219 to 220

Sugar Market

BOMBAY, July 15.

Big size grain	115	0	0
Medium size	113	0	0
Small size	110	0	0
Extra big	118	0	0
August dely	38	11	0
October dely	37	11	0
January dely	33	3	0

GOLD AND SILVER

Professional Support Tells On Silver

Bombay, July 15.

The Bullion market is now guided by operations of the new syndicate. Recently these professional operators were found selling double options as an additional help to push up prices. These operators are controlling the market and they become sellers when outsiders come out as buyers. Thus the market has developed some irregularity and they are now awaiting declaration of rights on option business this weekend.

After yesterday's quietness, the market opened firm at Rs. 170-0 for Forward Silver and advanced at Rs. 170-12 on bidding up by professional bulls and steadied at Rs. 170-10. Ready Silver was quoted at a premium of annas two at Rs. 170-12. Gold market was neglected with very little speculative activity. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 113-10 and steadied at Rs. 113-8. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 114. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 75. The market was steady and final quotations were as under :

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	170	12	0
Forward Silver	170	10	0
Ready Gold	113	11	0
Forward Gold	113	6	0
Sovereigns	74	12	0

Metal Market

BOMBAY, July 15.

COPPER SHEETS 4X4.

	Rs.
21 lbs.	.. 168
28 lbs.	... 174
35 lbs.	... 174
42 lbs.	... 164
49 lbs.	... 162
56 lbs.	... 162

BRASS SHEETS 4X4.

21 lbs.	... 158
28 lbs.	.. 146
35 lbs.	... 134
42 lbs.	..123
49 lbs.	... 123
56 lbs.	.. 123
Tin Shravan per cwt.	.. 61-0-0
Copper Ingots Shravan dely.	89-8-0

LONDON BULLION.
LONDON, July 14..

Gold Bars fine per ounce £8/12/3.
Silver : Spot and Forward both 40 pence.

NEW YORK SILVER.
NEW YORK, July 14.

U. S. price of Foreign Silver 74-5/8 cents.

PRODUCE MARKET

Further Rise In Castorseeds

Bombay, July 15.

The Produce market continues in a manipulated condition. Professional operators are making extensive purchases with the result that our prices are about 25 per cent higher over Brazil and we are losing foreign markets and in the end agriculturists will have to suffer. The Seeds Association is making a move to organise forward trading in Groundnuts but such selfish activities of operators are expected to do more harm to the bonafide trade. Castorseeds which recorded a sharp rise yesterday opened at Rs. 148 for September delivery and advanced at Rs. 149-12 under speculative buying. At this level there was some realising and the market declined at Rs. 148-8 but again rallied at Rs. 149-2. Groundnuts and Linseed Sections were steady. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS:—			
Khandesh quality	Rs. 37	12	0
Coromandel ready	37	4	0
Bold ready	36	4	0
June-July	36	0	0
CASTORSEEDS:—			
Ready	29	8	0
September	149	0	0
LINSEEDS:—			
Ready	28	6	0
July	28	8	0
September	28	12	0
OILS:—			
Groundnut ready	20	8	0
Groundnut July	20	4	0
Groundnut August	20	3	0
Groundnut September	20	2	0
Linseed Oil	16	9	0
Castorseed First Pressing	18	8	0
Castorseed Commercial Quality	16	8	0

Produce Receipts

Cotton Bales	5874
Linseed cwt.	4116
Tilseed	5606
Groundnuts	21750
Gram	5183
Castorseeds	571
Mahoora	2509
Cottonseed	9797
Sugar	322

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 9th July :—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
CAPITAL :—	5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	6,25,00,000
Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts	281,35,47,000
Sundries	1,26,72,000
Total Rs.	294,49,69,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
INVESTMENTS :—	
Government Securities	137,60,48,000
Other Authorised Investments	9,74,29,000
ADVANCES :—	
Loans	29,12,84,000
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	60,96,87,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	5,24,26,000
Dead Stock	1,54,15,000
Sundries	1,62,83,000
CASH :—	
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	41,40,55,000
Balances with other Banks	7,21,42,000
Total Rs.	294,49,69,000

NEW DELHI, July 14, (API): A 45 bore revolver and 50 cartridges have been stolen from the residence of Lt. Col. Hurry in Lodhi road colony according to a report received at the police headquarters. Mr. Hurry has also told the police that the fire arm was kept in a trunk, the duplicate key of which was with a domestic servant whose services were dispensed with only a few days ago.

Increased Trade Buying In New York Cotton Market

WALL STREET VERY STEADY

NEW YORK, July 14.

COTTON.—Interest was mainly centered on final eveningup operations in spot July which was responsive to alternate spurts of liquidation and short covering. The sagging of new crops was due to the continued favourable crop outlook and Washington advices indicating that the E.C.A. cotton export programme will continue to develop rather slowly. Prices eventually steadied on trade support.

Spot July expired at noon at 34.87 after ranging between 34.91 and 34.68. 1948 July delivery on the New Orleans cotton market fell from the opening high of 34.92 to 33.00 cents under last minute liquidation. Shortly prior to the close out there, July was traded at 34.84 but before the final gong was sounded for its expiration, it was offered all the way down to 33 cents level where trading was transacted. The expiration of Spot July left the market lacking in interest but latterly firmed up on increased trade demands finding contracts scarce. Hedges were noticeably absent but inspiration from other directions is still lacking. The market closed steady. Sales are estimated at 150,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSINGS.
New York, July 14.

October	32.42+07
October Highest	32.45+10
October Lowest	32.26—09
December	32.31+11
March	32.26+10
May	32.14+10
July	31.60+04
Middling Spot	35.22—12

NEW ORLEANS COTTON CLOSING.
New York, July 14.

October	32.39+06
December	32.25+04
March	32.25+11
May	32.14—
Middling Spot	34.00—20

WALL STREET MARKET

Stocks: The peace in the steel company captive coal mines—removing the biggest single threat to full industrial output in the United States—failed to generate any new buying enthusiasm. Quiet trading developed with changes either way mainly fractional and losses again showing a slight predominance including numerous pivotal industrials. Rayons were fractionally higher aided by June domestic shipments of yarn and staple fibre of 90,700,000 pounds which is equal to May and 27 percent above June 1947. The averages were industrials 190.23 and rails 64.25. Trading in Curtiss Wright stock supplied a marked feature to an otherwise slack market during early afternoon. Business then was temporarily suspended in this issue when an avalanche of buying orders reached the market following the dividend action—the company has declared a two dollar dividend on common and one dollar on class A from accumulated earnings with the board of directors tentative forecast for 1949 of the payment from accumulated earnings of two dollars on class A and at least one dollar common and additional dividends next year to the extent the board deems prudent—Before the dividend announcement the sctock was traded at 8-1/2—3/8 higher. The process of sorting out orders in Curtiss Wright was still proceeding.

At the Los Angeles Stock Exchange common stock was sold at 11 or 2-7/8 higher. Trading in Curtiss Wright resumed with a block of 80,000 shares common changing hands at 9-5/8—up 1-1/2. It is now selling at 9-7/8 which is a new high for 1948. After light movements most of the day, rail steels, motors, chemicals, oils and specialities rallied helped by shortcovering and some reinvestment demand. Gains up to one dollar or so predominated with selected rails showing advances upto 2 dollars or more. Canadian Pacific though only half a dollar higher at 18 was one of the features of the rail section following the news that rail unions have called off the strike. Curtiss Wright was twice suspended with the second still effective late in the fifth hour. Profittaking caused some scattered setbacks but the market finished around the best. Trading in Curtiss Wright was resumed at the closing bell with a block of 35,000 shares sold at 10-3/8 which is 2-1/4 higher on the day. The market closed very steady.

NEW YORK EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK, July 14.

American Telephone and Telegraph	154-3/4
Amerex Holding Co.	27-3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	38-1/2
Chase National Bank	34-7/8
Sinclair Oil	28-3/4
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	51-3/8
General Electric Co.	40-5/8
General Motors	64-1/4
Ingersoll Rand Newstock	72
International Nickel	32-3/8
National City Bank of New York	38-5/8
New York Central Railroad Co.	18-1/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	20-3/4
Texas Corporation	65
Union Carbide New Stock	42-1/4
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	53-1/4
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	83-3/8
Western Union Telegraph	22-1/2

CHICAGO GRAINS

After early softness reflecting further hedging in wheat against new crop receipts and favourable weather over the maize and oats belts prices rallied under the leadership of maize attributed to shortcovering and heavy buying credited to cash and elevator interests in July contracts against sales of July wheat.

CHICAGO WHEAT.
CHICAGO, July 14.

July	2.27-5/8.
September	2.29-5/8.
December	2.31-3/4.
May	2.27-7/8.

Shipping News

IMPORTS

BOMBAY, July 15.

S. S. JALARAJAN

From London—100 cases stamp paper, 62 cases electric stores, 680 bags soda ash, 293 drums caustic soda, 33 drums caustic soda flakes, 213 coils gal. wire shorts, 30 cases electric motors, 400 bags lactic casein extra, 44 steel counter tubing 160 bags corys gum copal, 600 bags fillers arth, 100 drums bleaching powder, 170 drums zinc dust 250 cases bright red print wire, 151 cases dry distemper, 347 cases gin, 28 bales upholdstry springs.

From Hongkong—65 bales card board.

From Antwerp—161 cases printed cotton tissues, 191 rolls wire nettings 360 drums hydro sulphati of soda, 500 cases wire nails, 35 cases machinery.

EXPORTS

GOODS ENTERED FOR EXPORT

S.S. MAUX NAVIGATOR

To Colombo-30 bags corriander seeds —K.V.R.M. Ramnathan Chetty, 65 drums castor oil—The Swastic Oil Mills Ltd. 30 bags stea tite powder—Shaw Wallace and Co. Ltd. 32 cases glass bottles—A. Valabhji and Bros. 25 bags corriander seeds and 91 bags cumin seeds—M.K.S. Nathan.

S. S. JALAKRISHNA

To Liverpool—25 bales cotton piecegoods—Basil M. P. Groveas.

S.S. BARPETA

To Bushire—50 bags drugun—Okasse Trading Co. 11 bales cotton piecegoods—Central Trading Co.

To Busrah—82 bales cotton waste—C. Damodar and Co.

To Muscat—18 bales cotton piecegoods—K. Vassa and Co. 14 bales cotton piece goods—B. Dwarkadas, 18 bales cotton piece goods—J. W. Mody and Co.

S.S. LUTERKERK

To Aden—10 bales cotton piecegoods—Kotak and Co. 7 bales cotton piece goods—C. Gordhandas and Co. 7 cases cutlery—Esuffaly and Co.

To Antwerp—38 cases cowguts—A. D. Mayer.

To Algiers—667 bags inger seed—B. Ramsingh.

S. S. MUZAFFARI

TO KARACHI: 8 bales handloom cotton picegoods—Natwarlal and Co. 100 cases cube sugar—Assan and Co. 100 bags sugar—H. S. Rahemtula and Bros. 17 bales handloom cotton piecegoods—H. A. Gaffar. 20 bales handloom cotton piecegoods—H. I. H. N. Mujoji 33 bales handloom cotton piecegoods—Rehman and Co. 30 bales handloom piecegods—A. M. Khanyar. 6 bales handloom cotton piecegoods—S. Hassan and Co. 12 bales handloom cotton piecegoods—P. Mohmed. 10 bales handloom cotton piecegoods—U. P. Weaving Factory. 8 bales handloom cotton piecegoods—C. C. Pandye. 10 bales handloom cotton piecegoods—A. V. Weaving Mills.

S. S. MOHMADI

TO KARACHI: 109 bdls bidi leaves and 100 bdls bidis—H. O. Kanji. 300 bdls bidi leaves—A. S. Tayub. 200 bdls bidi leaves—S. A. Kasam. 200 bdls bidi leaves—M. M. Sarif. 140 bdls bidi leaves—T. Jamal. 46 bdls bidi leaves—H. A. Oosman.

S. S. TRINIDAD

TO COPPENHAGEN. 128 bales cotton waste—E. T. Robertson and Sons.

TO ROTTERDAM: 110 bales raw cotton—International Cotton corp. Ltd.

S. S. CARICH BEND

TO KOBE: 300 bales cotton raw—P. Gobindram.

S. S. VIRGINIA MAY

TO KARACHI: 14 bales handloom cotton piecegoods—Ambica Cloth Trading Co. 31 bales handloom cotton piecegoods—E. G. Moonshi.

S. S. BHARATMATA

TO KARACHI: 57 bags drugun—A. S. Tayab. 25 bales straw board—Famous Cine Litho Works. 33 cases imitation jari—Asgar and Co. 100 bags myrabollams—H. S. Rahimtula and Sons. 125 cases Perment—H. A. Adamji. 15 bdls bidis—A. Vali Mohmed. 50 drums castor oil—Basra Soap Factory. 150 cases D.D.T. Solution—Progressive Chemical Corp. Ltd. 30 jathas red earth—G. Mohmedally. 100 cases peppermint—A. H. P. Esak. 190 cases sugar cubes—D. M. P. Musa. 2000 bags tuermeric—H. H. H. Peermohmed. 100 bags turmeric—H. E. Noormohmed. 250 bags turmeric—R. A. Rahman.

S. S. JAHANGIR

TO PORT SUDAN: 11 cases rosa oil—A. Makanji. 10 bdls sandal wood —C. Dinshaw and Bros.

TO ADEN: 110 bales cotton piecegoods—C. Kasturchand.

S. S. MAUX MARINE

TO LOS ANGELES: 200 bags cotton waste—Champaklal and Co.

Arrivals And Departures Of Steamers

ARRIVALS

CILICIA, 11,156 tons, (Anchor Line) arrived from Glasgow on July 14 carrying 4374 tons general cargo.

S. S. STRATHAIRD, 22567 tons, from Sydney on July 15, carrying 3380 tons general cargo.

HELEN CREST, 5194 tons, (M.M.), from Hull on July 15, carrying 5700 tons cotton bales.

S. S. TONJER, 3268 tons from Galle on July 15, carrying 2800 tons general cargo.

DEPARTURES

INCHMULL, 5697 tons, left for Bedibunder on July 14, carrying 5000 tons general cargo.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, July 15.

B. C. Rates T T D D 1/5 15/16 Ready B. C. Rates T T D D 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Selling T T D D 1/6 31/32 Ready

London Banks Selling T T D D 1/5 15/16 up to 6 months

London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 9th month

London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16 10th-12th month.

London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16 to 4th month

London Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th month

London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8 7th and 9th month

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 1/8 to 4th month

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 5/32 5th and 6th month

London Banks Buying 90 and d/st 1/6 3/16 7th and 9th month

London Bank Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th month

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th month

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 7/32 7th and 9th month

New York Montreal B C Rate T T Rs. 332- 1/4

Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 332 1.4

Banks Buying T T Rs 329

Banks Buying D D N Y Rs. 328 3/4

Montreal Rs. 328 1/2

Banks Buying D D N Y Rs. 329

Montreal Rs. 328 3/4 L/C

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd No B 1065

"PARCHURE FORETOLD HAPPENINGS OF JANUARY 30"

Evidence In Gandhi Murder Trial

REVOLVER THAT SHOT MAHATMA CAME FROM GWALIOR

One Accused Claims Alleged 'Assassin As His Own Man'

RED FORT, NEW DELHI, July 15 (UPI)—That accused Parchure himself told him that the assailant of Mahatma Gandhi was his own man ("apna hi admi") that the revolver with which Mahatmaji was murdered was sent from Gwalior and that Madanlal, who threw bomb on January 20 Gandhiji's prayer meeting was also his own man, were revealed by prosecution witness Ram Dayal Singh and Jagannath Singh in their depositions today before the Special Court of Atma Charan trying Nathuram Godse and others for the murder of and conspiracy to murder Gandhiji.

Detailed Proceedings

Witness Jagannath Singh also deposed that Dr. Parchure had told him on the morning of January 30, 1948, that something was going to happen in a day or two and something more in about a week's time.

Accused Parchure, the witness added, characterised the person assassinated as "Traitor" to Hindu religion and as "Avatar" of Aurangzeb.

Cross-examination of Prosecution witness Madhukar Kesho Kale of Gwalior by Mr. Inamdar, Counsel for Dr. Parchure, was resumed when the Special Court trying Nathuram Godse and other for alleged murder and conspiracy to murder Gandhiji sat today in the Red Fort.

The witness in his deposition yesterday stated that he had met Nathuram Godse, Apte and Danwade (one of the three absconding accused) in Dr. Parchure's house on January 28 1948, when they had revolvers in their hands. Danwade, the witness further stated, showed Nathuram Godse and Apte as to how to press the trigger of the revolvers in the Court-yard of Dr. Parchure's house.

Replying to the cross-examination of Mr. Inamdar, Defence Counsel for Dr. Parchure, the witness said that he knew Mr. K. S. Parchure, the elder brother of Dr. Parchure. He was a Secretary to the Government of Gwalior in the Finance Department. The witness also knew Maina, the daughter of Mr. K. S. Parchure. She was married to one Dr. Phadke. He knew Jagdish Goel for two or three years as he also was a member of the Hindu Rashtra Sena, of which Dr. Parchure was the "Sarbadhikari". The parade of the Sena used to be held at Patankar Bada, at a distance of about one and half miles from Dr Parchure's house.

Nilkanth Parchure, son of Dr. Parchure, was also arrested and detained with the witness and was kept at the same place where he was kept in jail. He was also taken to Bombay along with him. Nilkanth Parchure was arrested in February, 1948.

HELD NO OFFICE IN HINDU RASHTRA SENA

The witness never held any office in the Hindu Rashtra Sena. Dr. Parchure had asked him not to come to the parade since he had accepted a job in the Government and he did not attend the parades regularly and was also, according to Dr. Parchure, acting against the interests of the Sena. This conversation took place some time after 19-5-47.

The witness did not discuss politics with his mother but his mother used to speak in favour of Mahatma Gandhi.

On January 30, 1948, he spent about five minutes at the dispensary of Dr. Parchure. He had asked Dr. Parchure to close his dispensary. Before he went there he had already heard the news of the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. When he went to the dispensary, Mr. Khire was already there and they, witness and Khire, returned together. When they had come some distance Mr. Khire did not ask him to accompany him for a walk.

The witness Madhukar Kale further stated that on February 1, 1948 he had told his mother about the murder of Gandhiji. He also had talks with Gangadhar Patwardhan (supposed to be a police informer) on February 2, 1948 in the morning, at noon and again in the evening. Khire was present in the evening when he had talks with Gangadhar Patwardhan. Patwardhan had asked him that if he knew anything about the murder of Gandhiji, he should give him the full details. Patwardhan had brought a car for taking him and Khire to the Home Minister of Gwalior.

Asked by Mr. Inamdar as to whose car it was, the witness said that it was the car of the Home Minister of Gwalior.

Asked when they reached the Home Minister's house and how long they stayed there, the witness said: We reached the house of the Home Minister at about 8-30 p.m. and stayed there for about half an hour. We also came back in the same car.

Asked by Mr. Inamdar as to how many persons were there when he reached the house of the Home Minister, the witness said that Khire, Patwardhan, Pawa, the Home Minister of Gwalior and he himself were the only persons present when he gave the detailed information about the case to the Home Minister.

The witness then stated that on the same night (2-2-48) at about 2-30 a.m., he was arrested and taken to police lock-up. He found Dr. Kishore, Ram Charan and five or six other persons under arrest at that time. Pawa was not there, he added.

NO THREAT FROM PATWARDHAN

Mr. Inamdar then asked the witness: Did Patwardhan offer you Bakshis or Inam in case you gave him information about the case?

Witness: No, Patwardhan did not offer me any Bakshis or Inam in case I gave him any information.

Mr. Inamdar: Did Patwardhan give any threat to involve you in two murder cases unless you gave him information?

Witness: Patwardhan gave me no such threat

The witness also stated that many Mahasabha leaders both from Gwalior and outside used to come and stay at Dr. Parchure's house.

KHIRE'S DEPOSITION

In reply to the examination-in-chief, the next prosecution witness Mr. Madhukar Balkrishna Khire deposed that he had known very well Dr. Parchure for about five or six years. He used to attend the parades of the Hindu Rashtra Sena, of which Dr. Parchure was the head. He also used to go to the house of Dr. Parchure. On January 30, he came to know about the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi at about 6 p. m. On hearing the news he proceeded to the dispensary of Dr. Parchure and met him there

Witness told Dr. Parchure that it would not be possible for him to oppose the principles of Mahatma Gandhi on account of his assassination. Dr. Parchure replied by asking if the witness would like his wife to be offered to Mahatma Gandhi. He stayed there for about five minutes during which he asked Dr. Parchure as to who would have committed the murder of Mahatma Gandhi. Dr. Parchure replied that the person must be 'one like us'.

In the absence of Mr. C. K. Daphtari, Chief Prosecution Counsel, due to indisposition, Mr. Petigara conducted the examination-in-chief today.

The witness further deposed in the examination-in-chief that he had asksary. After it was closed the witness wanted to go home but after an afterthouht he accompanied Dr. Parchure to the Rajput Boarding House where they called for Ram Dayal Singh. Dr. Parchure told Ram Dayal Singh, according to the witness, that he had done his work and Ram Dayal Singh must complete the rest of the job. Dr. Parchure further stated that their move must end in success

The witness deposed that there was no further conversation between Dr. Perchure and Ram Dayal Singh. The conversation continued for about three or four minutes and all the while he was standing near Dr. Parchure. After the conversation was over, which took place inside the boarding house, they came out.

SWEETS DISTRIBUTED

The witness Khire said that coming out of the Rajput Boarding house he and Dr. Parchure went to the house of Dr. Parchure. The radio at the house of Dr. Parchure was on.

Khire further deposed that after they reached Dr. Parchure's house sweets were brought and distributed

Asked as to who ordered for sweets, the witness said that he did not remember as to who ordered for the sweets. Sweets were brought by Rupa and the witness himself also got some sweets. Rupa, the witness said, was a member of the Hindu Rashtra Sena and always accompanied Dr. Parchure

Asked whether there were any other persons in the house of Dr. Parchure and whether any conversation took place, the witness said that the members of the family were present in that room and they were listening to the radio

The witness then told Dr. Parchure that he wanted to go to Delhi. Dr. Parchure asked him as to why he wanted to go to Delhi. He did not give any reason and left the house of Dr. Parchure.

Witness Khire then said that he knew Gangadhar Patwardhan and met him at his (witness's) house at about 9 p.m. on January 30. 1948 There was a talk in the house as to who had murdered Gandhiji when the witness met Gangadhar Patwardhan. The witness passed the remark that the person who had murdered Gandhiji must be a Maharashtrian

Witness then deposed that Kale then narrated the whole thing to tee Home Minister. They then came back and witness proceeded towards his home.

PARCHURE'S VISIT TO DELHI

Cross-examined by Mr. Mengle, Counsel for Narain Apte, witness said that Dr. Parchure had come to Delhi three or four years ago to attend a meeting of the Hindu Mahasabha. About 40 volunteers also accompanied him.

In reply to the cross-examination of Mr. Inamdar C,ounsel for Dr. Parchure, witness said that Patwardhan and he treated each other as relations. Patwardhan was doing the work of the Oriental Insurance Company and not in the employ of the C.I.D. He also did something else which witness did not remember.

Mr. Inamdar: Why did you ask Dr. Parchure to close his dispensary on January 30?

Witness: On account of Mahatma Gandhi's assassination other shops were likely to be closed and it would have been better if Dr. Parchure also closed his dispensary.

Witness said that Kale did not ask Dr. Parchure to close his dispensary. Witness could not say if Dr. Parchure closed his dispensary at his instance. He did not see Dr. Parchure preparing to close the dispensary. When they went to Rajput Boarding House Kale had accompanied them. Dr. Parchure and witness entered the Boarding House while Kale waited outside. Kale was still there when they came out. He did not see any body in the courtyard. Ram Dayal Singh talked with Dr. Parchure who actually initiated the conversation. He did not particularly notice what clothes Ram Dayal Singh was putting on at that time. Kale could not be seen from the place where they were talking. He did not notice Ram Dayal Singh to be in hurry.

Witness stated that he had known Dr. Parchure as a medical practitioner for about ten years. Later he said that he had seen Dr. Parchure for five or six years.

Witness Khire further stated that Ram Dayal Singh took no interest in the work of the Hindu Mahasabha. The Rajput Reva Singh and the Hindu Mahasabha made attempts to make a common front to demand share in the Interim Government after January 24 last.

It was also true, witness added, that the Hindu Mahasabha had staged demonstrations between the 24th January and 28th January, 1948 against the Congress Government. The Rajput Reva Singh did not stage any such demonstration. Witness said that he knew that Dr. Parchure conducted the affairs and movements of the Hindu Mahasabha.

Asked by Mr. Inamdar whether the Home Minister of Gwalior asked him any question witness said: "The Home Minister did not ask any question to Patwardhan, Bhave or me".

Mr. Inamdar: Did the Home Minister take down the statement of Kale?

Witness: No. The Home Minister did not take down the statement of Kale. He simply heard whatever Kale had said to him.

Witness also said that he knew one Mr. Galande.

Asked whether any conversation took place between him, Galande and Patwardhan between January 30 last and February 2, 1948 the witness said that no such conversation took place between them

After the cross-examination of witness Khire was over, the Court adjourned for lunch.

GWALIOR ZAMINDAR'S EVIDENCE

After lunch Ram Dayal Singh, a Zamindar of Gwalior and President of the Rajput Seva Sangh, was examined.

The Witness deposed that on the 30th January, 1948, he was in the boarding house known as the Rajput Seva Sangh in Gwalior. He heard the news of assassination of Mahatma Gandhi on the same day and made arrangements for a condolence meeting in the boarding house. The time was about 7 or 7-30 p.m.

Dr. Parchure came to the witness at that time accompanied by two other persons whom he did not know. The Witness was at that time standing near the flag-pole and talking to friends.

The Witness said that Dr. Parchure came to him and said: "A good deed has been done. The opponent of Hindu religion has been killed. The Hindu religion would remain safe now. The person who has killed Mahatma Gandhi is our own man ("Gandhiji ko marnawala apnahi admi hai"). The throwing of bomb some days back was also the work of our own man ("Kuch din pahale jo bomb fenka gaya dha, vo apna admi tha"). The pistol was also sent from this place (Gwalior). The person who has killed Mahatma Gandhi comes from south and passed through Gwalior".

The Witness said that he kept quiet all along, but Jagannath Singh, who was standing near him, asked Dr. Parchure to keep quiet and go away.

Asked as to what the two persons who accompanied Dr. Parchure were doing at that time, the witness said that they were standing about ten paces behind Dr. Parchure. The people with whom the witness was talking at the time when Dr. Parchure came were also standing at some distance and talking among themselves.

Dr. Parchure and the two companions then left the place. The conversation took about ten minutes, the witness added.

Asked to state what happened after Dr. Parchure left the place, the witness said: "When Dr. Parchure left the place, I told Jagannath Singh that Dr. Parchure was in the habit of taking credit for whatever took place in the world".

"Jagannath Singh told me", the witness continued, "that there might be something in what Dr. Parchure had said. He met Dr. Parchure in the morning when Dr. Parchure had made a statement which led him to believe what Dr. Parchure said".

At this stage, the Defence Counsel, Mr. Mengle, objected to this part of the evidence under Section 60 of the Indian Evidence Act. Mr. Mengle, arguing, said that what Jagannath Singh told this witness was what he heard from Dr. Parchure. Therefore, this part of the evidence was hearsay so far as it referred to this witness because he did not himself hear Dr. Parchure saying so. Therefore, this part of the Evidence was inadmissible.

The Prosecution Counsel replying said that this witness was saying what Jagannath Singh had told him and they were producing Jagannath Singh to corroborate this evidence. Jagannath was going to depose what he himself heard from Dr. Parchure. Therefore, the Prosecution Counsel added, it was not hearsay and it was admissible.

The Judge asked the Prosecution Counsel to show in what way it was relegant.

COMPROMISE BETWEEN HINDU SABHA AND RAJPUT SANGH

The Prosecution Counsel replying said that this was most relevant. It proved Dr. Parchure's conduct. It was necessary because the Defence had brought evidence regarding the attempted compromise between the Rajput Seva Sangh and the Hindu Mahasabha after January 24 last.

The Judge accepted this part of the evidence subject to further argument.

The Prosecution Counsel then asked the witness as to what he did after that. The witness said that there was no further talk and he went to attend the condolence meeting

Cross-examining, Mr. Inamdar asked—Is this Rajput Seva Sangh a political body or social one?

Witness: It is both political and social.

Inamdar: Is it a fact that you asked some share in the Cabinet?

Witness: Yes. Rajput Seva Sangh demanded two seats in the Cabinet.

Inamdar: Did you contemplate to start a movement by January 30 against non-inclusion of Rajput Seva Sangh representative in the Cabinet?

Witness: Yes.

He also stated that he knew that Hindu Mahasabha also staged a demonstration betwen January 24 and 30. He corroborated the statement by a previous witness that Dr. Parchure told him that he had done his work and he was to do his part. The 2 companions who had come with Dr. Parchure, entered the compound of the boarding house and they were with him. On coming to him Dr. Parchure said: "It was a good deed done". It was not a fact that Dr. Parchure called for him. He could not describe as to how the companions of Dr. Parchure looked like.

According to the witness, many people passed through the boarding house to Chhotta-ki-bazar. Witness knew both Gangadhar Patwardhan and Madhukar Khire, but he could not say if one of the persons who had come with Dr. Parchure was Madhukar Khire. He could not remember if Khire had passed through the boarding house to the Chotta-ki-bazari.

Inamdar: How long you were with Jagannath Singh?

Witness said that he was with Jagannath Sing for about 30 minutes and when Dr. Parchure came and talked with him Jagannath Singh was there. He added, Jagannath Singh did not attend the condolence meeting.

In reply to the Examination-in-Chief, Mr. Petigara of Mullah and Mullah conducting, the next prosecution witness Mr. Jagannath Singh deposed that he was a zamindar and forest contractor. He was a memoer of the Rajput Seva Sangh of which Ram Dayal Singh was the President.

Petigara: Do you know Dr. Parchure?

Witness: I know him by face for a long time but I met him for the first time on January 30, the day when Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated.

Witness said that one Lal Singh had taken him to the house of Dr. Parchure at 11 a.m. on January 30. "We had gone to his house to discusss with him about making a joint demand for a share in the Ministry". Dr. Parchure was the President of the Hindu Mahasabha.

Witness further deposed that Dr. Parchure had told them that something was going to happen in a day or two and something more in about a week's time. Dr. Parchure would thereafter discuss as to what steps should be taken, to get a share in the Ministry. The witness and the said Lal Singh stayed for sometime and then left for home.

"TRAITOR" TO HINDU RELIGION

Witness again saw Dr. Parchure in the Rajput Boarding House the same evening at about 7 p.m. He was with Ram Dayal Singh in front of the Boarding House where he went to attend the condolence which was to be held there. Dr. Parchure came to Ram Dayal Singh and said that one of his work had been completed. Dr. Parchure further said that "he" was a traitor to the Hindu religion and 'avatar' of "Aurangzeb". He (Parchure) said that the assailant was his own man and had come from the South and the pistol which was used by the assailant was also taken from Gwalior Madanlal who had thrown the bomb was also from there.

The witness thereafter asked Dr. Parchure to go away from the Boarding House.

After Dr. Parchure left the place, the witness added, Ram Dayal Singh told him that it appeared to be a bragging on the part of Dr. Parchure. The witness said that there appeared to be something in what Dr Parchure had said now because when he went to Dr. Parchure in the morning, he (Dr. Parchure) had told him that a big work was to be done in a day or two.

The witness was then asked to identify Dr. Parchure.

The witness went to the accused's dock and pointing towards Mr. V. D. Savarkar said that he was Dr Parchure.

He, however, returning to the witness box said: "Doctor Sahib is sitting behind" and going again to the accused's dock he identified Dr Parchure.

APTE'S ALLEGATION

Accused Apte then alleged that he saw the Prosecution Counsel talking to the witness after his failure to identify the correct person.

Prosecutor Petigara protested and wanted to know as to who exactly from his side was alleged to have talked to the witness

Accused Apte could not substantiate the allegation. Prosecutor Petigara submitted to the court that there was a bright glare at the backside of Dr. Savarkar and this might have accounted for the witness mistaking Mr. V. D. Savarkar for Dr. Parchure.

After the Court adjourned, Prosecutor Petigara requested the Judge to come down and see for himself as to whether there was a bright glare at the backside of Dr. Savarkar.

The Defence Counsel objected to this.

The Judge then asked the Prosecution to submit an application on which he would pass the orders he thought proper.

The witness was cross-examined only by Mr. Inamdar, Counsel for Dr. Parchure. Replying to the cross-examination the witness, Jagannath Singh said that when Dr Parchure had told him that a big work would be completed in a day or two he did not enquire as to which work. He also did not know, he added, the nature of the work. Dr Parchure was doing at that time as President of the Hindu Mahasabha. The witness deposed that there were demonstrations staged by Mahasabha demanding share in the Cabinet, but he could not say the approximate dates when the demonstrations were staged.

The witness further stated that he saw Dr. Parchure coming accompanied by one or two other persons. Dr. Parchure then started talking with Ram Dayal Singh. The witness was standing about ten paces from Dr. Parchure. He could not see the faces of the other two persons who came along with Dr. Parchure as they were standing at some distance and it was dark.

Asked by Mr. Inamdar as to whether he lodged any report with the police in regard to what Dr. Parchure had said in the Boarding House, the witness said: "I made no report to the police. I, however, pass this information to Congresswalas."

The cross-examination of witness Jagannath Singh being over the Court was adjourned till 10 a.m. on Friday.

Mr. Inamdar, Counsel for accused Dr. Parchure, has also been appointed Counsel for accused Gopal Godse.

NEOGY AT "DUFFERIN" GOVERNING BODY MEETING

Mr. K. C. Neogy, Commerce Minister, Government of India presiding over a meeting of the Governing Body of the I. G. G. T. S "Dufferin" on Thursday.

PROSECUTION COUNSEL PROTESTS

NATIONALIST REVERSE IN NORTH CHINA

NANKING July 15. (Reuter) Serious Chinese nationalist defeats before Communist offensive in the Shantung, Shanshi and Hupen provinces of North China were reported in pro-Government despatches here today.

The failure of the Government forces followed general intensification of Communist operation on three main civil war fronts.

In the past 24 hours the Government armies have lost the key Tientsin-Pukow railway cities of Yenchow and Tawenkow in Shantung, and fallen back to the gates of Taiyuan, capital of Shanshi, and to Siangyang, strategic city on the Han river in north west Hupeh.

Reporting the fall of Tawenkow correspondents said, two large Communist columns were marching on Ssinan, capital of shantung, from the north-west and east.

In Central Shansi, Communist spearheads drove to within sight of Taiyuan from the north, south and west.

In Hupeh, Government forces yielded several key points south of Siangyang when Communists threw strong fresh detachments into action on their arrival from Yicheng, about 20 miles to the

POISON GAS USED?

Pro-Government reports alleged that Communist used poison gas to capture Suchien, a junction city about 50 miles from the main nationalist base of north West Kiangsu. They said that the entire garrison at Yangho, 15 miles south of Suchien was dislodged after gas had been used.

APPEAL TO INDIA & PAKISTAN

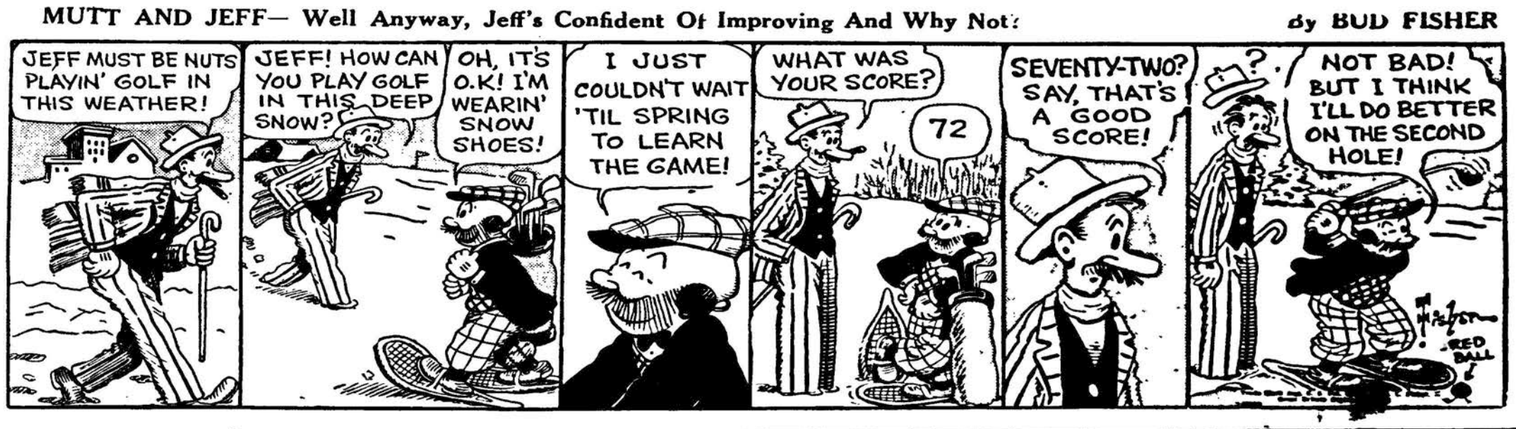
U. N. Kashmir Commission Urges Situation Most Not Be Aggravated

NEW DELHI, July 15 (API)—The United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan adopted the following resolution at its fifteenth meeting held yesterday, July 14, in Panditon House, New Delhi:

"The United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan, in a spirit of goodwill and impartiality, confident of the desire of the Governments of India and Pakistan to facilitate in all ways possible its efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement of the situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and in order that there may be created an atmosphere which will encourage the cessation of hostilities urges the Governments of India and Pakistan to take immediately those measures within their power, which can improve the situation and to refrain from making or causing to be made any statements which might aggravate the situation."

MUTT AND JEFF— Well Anyway, Jeff's Confident Of Improving And Why Not!

by BUD FISHER


JEFF MUST BE NUTS PLAYIN' GOLF IN THIS WEATHER!
JEFF! HOW CAN YOU PLAY GOLF IN THIS DEEP SNOW?
OH, IT'S O.K! I'M WEARIN' SNOW SHOES!
I JUST COULDN'T WAIT 'TIL SPRING TO LEARN THE GAME!
WHAT WAS YOUR SCORE?
72
SEVENTY-TWO? SAY, THAT'S A GOOD SCORE!
?
NOT BAD! BUT I THINK I'LL DO BETTER ON THE SECOND HOLE!
RED BALL

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